

Sample Copy

Quarterly Transactions
of the British College of

PSYCHIC SCIENCE

Vol. IV. No. 2.

JULY, 1925.

CONTENTS :

PAGE

Frontispiece. Portrait of Sir William F. Barrett	
Editorial Notes	87
An Icelandic Poltergeist	90
<i>Dr. HARALDUR NIELSSON.</i>	
A New Investigation : The Deane-Warrick Experiments (II)	112
(With plates.)	<i>F. W. WARRICK.</i>
The 'Margery' Mediumship	126
<i>A Record and a Summary (with plates).</i>	
Sir William F. Barrett. Obituary	137
<i>STANLEY DE BRATH.</i>	
Recent Experiences with M. Kluski (II)	141
<i>(From "Révue Métapsychique.") Dr. GUSTAVE GELEY.</i>	
Telepathic Experiments	147
<i>COLLEGE RECORDS.</i>	
NOTES BY THE WAY ... p.154 . COLLEGE TRUST FUND ... p.161 .	
BOOK REVIEWS ... p.157 . COLLEGE LIBRARY ... p.162 .	

Published Quarterly by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.,
32, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4.

Single copy 2/6. Post paid 2/9. Yearly Subscription 11/- Post paid.
U.S.A. Subscription \$ 2.75 Post Free.

THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF PSYCHIC SCIENCE

Established 1920.

59, HOLLAND PARK, W. 11.

Telephone: Park 4709.

Hon. Principal:
J. HEWAT MCKENZIE.

Hon. Secretary:
BARBARA MCKENZIE (Mrs.).

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

President:

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, M.D., LL.D.

Chairman:

MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

Vice-Chairman:

REV. C. DRAYTON THOMAS.

Members of Council:

FREDK. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

STANLEY DE BRATH, M.I.C.E.

MRS. KELWAY BAMBER.

MRS. CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY.

CHARLES MARSHALL and WALTER BALDWIN, *Ex-Officio Members.*

MRS. DEVENISH.

MR. JOHN HEELAS.

MR. HARRY C. SCOFIELD.

MR. A. W. TRETHEWY.

Honorary Members:

THE VISCOUNTESS GREY OF FALLODEN.

BRIG-GEN. F. C. CARTER, C.B.

MAJOR C. C. COLLEY

MR. G. R. S. MEAD.

MISS F. R. SCATCHERD

MR. JOSEPH DE WYCKOFF.

THE COLLEGE FOUNDATION TRUST FUND.

Trustees—SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, M.D., LL.D.

MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

MR. HARRY C. SCOFIELD.

The above Fund has been established to ensure the future of the College, and, in addition to the generous support given by many in yearly subscriptions, the following Life appointments can be claimed.

Since the Trust Fund was established in January, 1925, the following have been taken up by members.

Life Governors (£200)	...	...	1
Life Patrons (£100)	...	...	5
Life Members (£50)	...	...	15
Life Associates (£25)	...	...	19

Generous *Donations* from 36 Members have also been received for the Fund.

The Trustees will welcome *Bequests*, a suitable form being provided for this.

Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., Notting Hill Gate.

Quarterly Transactions

of the

British College of Psychic Science.

Editor - - - F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

Responsibility for the Contents of any article appearing in these Transactions rests entirely with the Contributor, and not with the College.

Vol. IV.	JULY, 1925.	No. 2.
----------	-------------	--------

CONTENTS.

PAGE

FRONTISPIECE.

Portrait of Sir William F. Barrett, F.R.S.

EDITORIAL NOTES	87
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

GENERAL ARTICLES :

An Icelandic Poltergeist	...	...	...	...	90
<i>Dr. HARALDUR NIELSSON.</i>					

A New Investigation : The Deane-Warrick Experiments (II)	...	...	...	...	112
(With plates)	...	...	...	...
<i>F. W. WARRICK.</i>					

The 'Margery' Mediumship	...	...	...	...	126
<i>A Record and a Summary (with plates).</i>					

Sir William F. Barrett. Obituary	...	...	...	...	137
<i>STANLEY DE BRATH.</i>					

Recent Experiences with M. Kluski (II)	...	...	...	...	141
<i>(From "Revue Metapsychique") Dr. GUSTAVE GELEY.</i>					

Telepathic Experiments	...	...	...	...	147
<i>COLLEGE RECORDS.</i>					

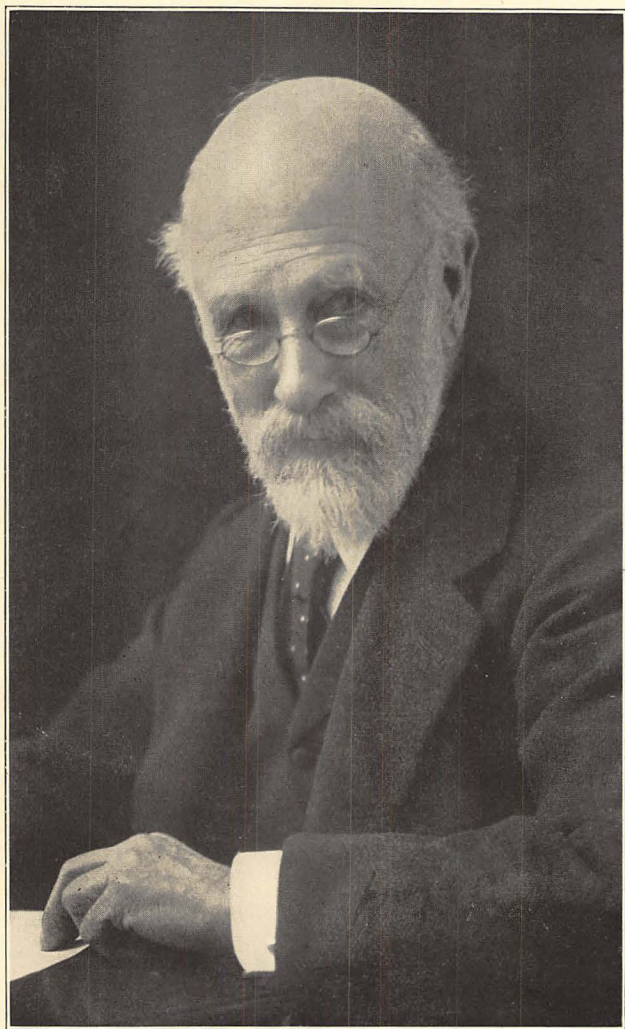
NOTES BY THE WAY	154
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

BOOK REVIEWS	157
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

COLLEGE TRUST FUND	161
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

COLLEGE LIBRARY	162
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----





SIR WILLIAM F. BARRETT, F.R.S.

Quarterly Transactions

of the

British College of Psychic Science.

Vol. IV.—No. 2.

July, 1925.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE paper which we print on the Icelandic Poltergeist presents several features of interest. It has often been a question whether poltergeist disturbances can be referred to discarnate human agency as they are frequently more suggestive of an outbreak of elemental force without any clear indication of human personality involved. In this case, however, the form of the suicide is seen subjectively by the medium and coincides with the outbreak of phenomena, and the evidence seems good enough to accept. Iceland seems to be a country favoured, if we may use the term, by weird phenomena of a kindred nature. This we may gather from such a work as Baring-Gould's "Iceland," with its blood-curdling story of Glamr, the vampire, and others. In the present instance the manifestations are avowedly hostile to the scientific aims of the psychical researchers and the occurrence of an unmistakable act of fraud on the part of the medium, committed under control, appears capable of being explained in this manner, thus providing ground for enquiry as to a possibly similar origin for some of the notable cases in which the work of psychical mediums has been discredited. On this hypothesis we may have an alternative explanation of the often-noted failure of promises given by "controls." Granted the will and the power on the part of the discarnate entity to break up a serious effort for truth by scientific enquiry we can imagine no better method of achieving such purpose than the production of fraud where intimidation has failed. Here we have sufficient evidence of attempts to intimidate, and we must say that Professor H. Nielsson's record inspires us with a certain sense of admiration for the courage shown by those concerned in tackling a "spook" of dangerous

powers and unfriendly disposition. Very remarkable is the description of the post mortem state which can create these phenomena. Of "Jon" it is said "that he has to a certain degree got his old body; he is in reality materialized, having a form body, although it is invisible except to clairvoyant people."

* * * *

Coming nearer home we have to chronicle a new and quite extraordinary series of poltergeist manifestations on the College premises. The record of these will be printed in our next number; we can but announce to our readers at present the circumstances. The Principal, having heard of certain strange manifestations centering round a young girl in the North of England, was able by a prompt journey to make arrangements whereby this girl should stay awhile at the College as a member of the household staff. Since her arrival the manifestations have been numerous and frequent, and exhibit a degree of power in the movement of heavy objects quite beyond ordinary human capacity. A good deal of actual damage, we understand, has been done, and there is a long tale of broken crockery and smashed furniture. Some of Mr. McKenzie's friends have been congratulating him on the solidity of his choice in the equipment of the College premises.

* * * *

Psychic science and research have lost one of their most able and honoured exponents in Sir William Barrett. We are glad to be in a position to print an excellent appreciation of his life and work from the pen of Mr. Stanley de Brath, who, from his long association with Sir William, was specially qualified to write of him. He will be remembered in connection with many lines of research, and among these for his careful studies of the history and methods of "dowsing" both for water and for metals or minerals. He had prepared material for an exhaustive treatise on this subject, and we hope that his work will in due time see the light. One of his last activities was in connection with the alleged deposits of church treasure buried on the site of Glastonbury Abbey; and it was through the active interest which he took in the reports of the three dowsers who had gone over this ground in 1924 that a Committee of enquiry was appointed by the Council of the S.P.R. That Committee sat during the spring of the present year, and, having obtained remarkable corroborations from a fourth dowser employed on their behalf to check the previous results, they reported favourably to their Council, who have printed their findings in the Journal of the S.P.R. for April, and have communicated the same to the Trustees of Glastonbury Abbey.

* * * *

We understand that there is a prospect at last of a resumption of the long-suspended excavation work at Glastonbury Abbey under the auspices and control of an antiquarian committee of the greatest

weight. This would mean that the whole archæological interest of this national monument would be transferred to the hands of those who are competent by training and sympathies to appreciate its great values and possibilities. It is probable that the strong expressions of public dissatisfaction last year have conduced to bring about this welcome change. We earnestly hope that the removal of Sir William Barrett's influence at this juncture may not have the effect of postponing the issue of a practical trial arising from the findings of the dowsers, but that rather as a tribute to his memory and in recognition of what is known to have been his earnest wish, the matter may be followed up by a research on these lines in which antiquaries and psychical investigators will find themselves in a new and sympathetic association.

* * * * *

We feel privileged in being able to offer readers so excellent a portrait of Sir William Barrett in our frontispiece to this number. It is an admirable likeness and will be treasured by all who have enjoyed contact with his sympathetic personality. For this we are indebted to Lady Barrett, to whom we would extend the assurance of our appreciation of her kindness in allowing us to reproduce it here.

POLTERGEIST PHENOMENA

IN CONNECTION WITH A MEDIUM, OBSERVED FOR A LENGTH
OF TIME, SOME OF THEM IN FULL LIGHT.

By Rev. Haraldur Nielsson.

Professor of Theology of the University of Iceland.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπεμψαν τῆς νυκτὸς Δημοκράτην Τεμενίτην, ἄνδρας δόντες, ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη, ἔνθα ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκευαννύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά. οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεύσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα ("Xenophon," *Anabasis* iv. 4-15).

Hence they despatched in the night Democrates of Temenos, giving him a detachment of men, to the hills where the stragglers said that they had seen the fires; they selected him because he was thought on several former occasions to have brought exact information concerning such matters, reporting what was, just as it appeared, and what was not, as not existing. ("Xenophon," *Anabasis* iv. 4-15).

WE began our investigations in Reykjavik in the autumn of 1904. Early in the year 1905 we discovered that Mr. Fredrich Indridason, who had then just recently come to the town, was endowed with remarkable psychic faculties. When we had for more than two years continually experimented with him, the poltergeist phenomena, which I am now about to relate, took place. The account of these phenomena was written down in the Minute Book of the Experimenting Society as they occurred, and they were all exceptionally well attested by witnesses.

The first séance after the summer vacation of 1907 was held on the 9th of September, the second on the 11th, the third on the 14th, the fourth on the 17th, the fifth on the 20th, the sixth on the 23rd and the seventh on the 25th of the same month.

It so happened that the medium left the town for about a week. He had accepted an invitation from a clergyman who lived in the vicinity of a village in the southern part of Iceland, the medium being on friendly terms with one of the sons of the clergyman, and this young man had attended several of our sittings. At the vicarage the medium gave two sittings, in which the sheriff, who lived in the village, participated among others.

One day, while the medium was staying at the vicarage, he went with the clergyman's two daughters into the village. All of a

sudden he exclaimed that he had just caught a glimpse of a man in his shirtsleeves, with some sort of a belt round his waist ; that he first thought that this was an ordinary mortal, but when the apparition suddenly vanished he understood that it was a discarnate being. Just afterwards they met a lady with a child (grand-daughter). When they got into the village the medium exclaimed : " There he is again. I saw where he shot round the corner of that house," at the same time pointing to a house which they were just passing. The young ladies accompanying the medium thought this rather strange, for the lady they had met lived in this house. It had been rumoured the previous winter that this house was haunted. The man, who previously occupied the house, committed suicide the autumn before by drowning himself in the sea ; before doing so he had evidently taken off his hat, coat and waistcoat, for these garments were found in a sheep-pen on the shore. But of these matters the medium had no idea whatever, for he had never before been in this district and did not know a single soul in the village.

A few days later the medium and his friend returned to Reykjavik ; and on October 3 the first sitting after their return, attended by thirty persons, was held in a house which the Experimenting Society had built solely for the purpose of their research. After that sitting and during the following night the medium and a theological student, who shared with him two rooms in this little house, noticed considerable disturbances. The medium said that he again saw the man in the shirtsleeves whom he had seen in the village, and thought that he probably accompanied them to Reykjavik. This uninvited guest had, for instance, put out the light in the middle of the night, and they were both afraid of him.

At the next sitting, on October 5, an unprecedented event happened. Just after the chief " control " had announced his presence through the medium he wrote on a slip of paper the following lines, handed them to me and requested me to read them privately : " Dear friend Haraldur, will you kindly, after the sitting, pray for a certain person who has unfortunately found his way into the séance ? Your friend, KR. GISLASON."

Eight intelligences spoke through the medium this evening, two of whom furnished some proofs of identity ; but some complained that they had fresh difficulties to contend with this night and that some of the assistants of the " control " had to use all their means to keep off these disturbing influences. It was hinted that these disturbances were caused by the intruder who had put out the light the night before. One of the assistants, who claimed to be Hallgrimur Pjetursson, the renowned Icelandic hymnodist, who lived in the seventeenth century, said that by the help of Mr. Nielsson (viz. : by prayer) they hoped to overcome the difficulties.

Before the medium awoke we were told that the prayers should be said in the so-called materialization room (the smaller room of the two used for the experiments), and five persons mentioned should be present besides the medium.

After having sung some hymns in full light in the larger room, we (the six who remained) went into the smaller room, where, in darkness, we seated ourselves on the bench nearest to the door, placing the medium in the middle. I was sitting next to him on one side. We then at once heard the curtains of the cabinet door drawn aside, and the medium said that he saw the guest, and that he was standing there in a striped shirt and black trousers with a narrow leather belt round his waist. I prayed and we sang a hymn. While the prayer was being said the medium saw him approaching along the floor, coming almost up to his knees, where he stood still with a drooping head. After the hymn had been sung the medium said that he saw the visitor disappear through the wall, first nodding to us as if to say good-bye.

At the next sitting, on October 7, the chief "control" mentioned to me that "the visitor of the other day had joined the group." After this we got levitation phenomena on a larger scale than we ever had before. The medium was, on October 21, carried in a wicker chair above the heads of the sitters who sat in two tight rows. Phenomena of the same kind occurred repeatedly. Likewise the harmonium was, time after time, taken away from the organist while he was playing it in the dark, and shifted out on the floor. Sometimes it was jogged along, and the keys then at the same time touched or played upon by an invisible force.

On December 2 one of the assistant "controls," claiming to be a Norwegian doctor, suggested that the medium should be photographed by magnesium light, as he wished to try whether he could make himself appear on the photograph. Such an experiment was made in the presence of a few sitters on December 4, but without success.

On December 6 the attempt to photograph the medium by flash-light was repeated. The negative showed an arrangement of drapery, but there were circumstances pointing to a possibly unconscious fraud on the part of the medium during the interval of darkness, when he seems to have slipped out of the room, got a bed-sheet from a cupboard and slung this on a curtain pole to imitate drapery, afterwards attempting to get away and relieve himself of something which he had secreted beneath his clothes—obviously the sheet. An unpleasant influence had been noticed during this experiment by the photographer; and at a sitting on the following day (December 7) the "control" "Sigmund" explained that the visitor of the other day—let us call him by the most common Icelandic name "Jon"—had arrived and confessed to the doctor that he had disturbed the experiment and got hold of the power. "Sigmund" expressed his great amazement at the sordid trick "Jon" had played upon them. The chief "control" then returned, having exactly the same story to relate as "Sigmund," and added that "Jon" was there now with the whole of the power and that he was in the worst of tempers, "and Heaven knows," he says, "how this sitting may end, as 'Jon' is now a semi-materialized

ghost." He expressed his opinion that it would be futile to pray for him while he was in this frame of mind. Hallgrimur Pjetursson, he states, had asked him to give back the power willingly, but this he had flatly refused to do, yet it was not easy to resist Pjetursson. "Jon" had got into bad company and had become much more wicked of late. He mentioned that the sitting would be a long one and advised us to light the stove so as to keep warm. He said that he dare not take the medium out of trance at once because of the danger that "Jon" might get hold of him. He then vacated the medium and gave the control to "Sigmund."

The fire was now lighted, and the door opened to let out Mr. Bjorn Jonsson, who, having urgent business on hand, had to leave the sitting. Then disturbances began. The curtains of the cabinet were roughly drawn aside so that the rings were heard rattling on the pole, and loud noises on top of the cabinet; but the cabinet, being close to the stove, had a wall of brick, while the roof was of corrugated iron. The medium was still sitting on a chair a little to the front of the cabinet; but we, the sitters, on the front bench facing him—all three in a row.

"Sigmund" then said that he was afraid of having the medium close to the cabinet because of "Jon," and so brought him, with his chair, up to the bench where we were seated. The disturbances then increased. It then appeared as if "Sigmund" was downright scared, and he asked to be allowed to place the medium between Mr. Kvaran and myself. This was done accordingly. The medium then became convulsed, and "Sigmund" said, "God help me; and I am alone with him." There was then a fresh spell of disturbances, during which the medium was slung into the arms of Mr. Kvaran, who felt that he was trembling all over. I was sitting close up to them on one side and Mr. Julius Olafsson tight up to Mr. Kvaran on the other side. The wicker chair in which the medium had been seated was then thrown about on the floor, and a din made on top of the cabinet repeatedly.

After a short spell of quiet the disturbances commenced afresh. The "control" said that "Jon" was trying to get from him the chair in which the medium was now sitting. The chair was over and over again jerked about, and finally the medium was thrown out of it on to the floor, the chair being turned upside down. A series of movements were then recorded, sitters being repeatedly gripped and their clothing pulled at.

The "control" told us that "Jon" had a great desire to demolish the cabinet if he could, and about this time there was considerable din on the roof of it. Mr. Olafsson now fetched three wooden chairs from the hall in order that we could sit on them by the stove, for it was still rather cold in the room. A little later the chairs were thrown out on to the floor. We then thought it best to place them in the cabinet, where Mr. Olafsson was left in charge of them.

The "control" then hinted that he would try to take the medium out of trance. After a while the medium, in semi-trance, shouted, "Mr. Nielsson, go into the cabinet." I did not go at once; and he shouted again, "Go at once!" The medium seemed to be in terror; he was standing beside Mr. Kvaran against the wall on the western side of the room, close to the stove; and Mr. Kvaran placed both his arms around him. I then hurried to Mr. Olafsson, in the cabinet. At this very moment we heard the throwing of something which fell with a great noise. When we afterwards lit a light the thing which had been thrown proved to be a coal scuttle with a shovel and some coal in it. The coal shovel was lying under the front bench; but the scuttle was lying on its side on the second bench near the eastern wall.

Two feminine "controls" still spoke through the medium, and said that "Jon" had now gone, having exhausted the power at his disposal. This sitting lasted for close upon five and a half hours, and this is of course only a brief summary of the happenings. We thought these to be strange occurrences, and did not regret that before taking further steps we had decided to try to speak with the intelligences who, during the previous two years, had controlled the medium. But this was merely the beginning of the remarkable poltergeist phenomena.

When the medium and his chum, Mr. Oddgeirsson, had got into bed that night (December 7), and while a lamp was burning on a table between their beds, a plate was thrown down. It had been on a bookshelf in the outer room and came down in the inner room (bedroom) just inside the door curtains. The medium saw "Jon" throw the plate, which broke into small pieces. Then the medium said he saw "Jon" standing between the door curtains making faces at him. The medium then buried his face in the bedclothes, but looked out again after a little while and saw "Jon" at the foot of his bed. The bed was then pulled sideways and shifted a distance of about six inches away from the wall. A lamp was burning between the beds while this happened. That night passed without further disturbances, but we thought that for safety's sake the medium ought to be well guarded the following night, so the President of the Society, Mr. Kvaran, decided to stay with the medium and Mr. Oddgeirsson during that night.

These three went to the house on December 8 and locked the door carefully behind them. Mr. Kvaran occupied the medium's bed, which was at the inner end of the room (along the northern wall, with the head up to the western wall), while the medium and Mr. Oddgeirsson used the other bed. A lamp was burning between the beds, standing on a small table close to the western wall. The medium then went into trance. The "control" ("K.S.") gave orders to extinguish the light and not to re-light it whatever might happen until he gave permission, even if the medium wished to get a light. He stated that "Jon" had gone to Mr. Magnus Olafsson (the photographer) for the purpose of obtaining more power, but

that he would be back soon, and that we had better be prepared for the worst on his part. The Norwegian doctor also spoke through the medium and said this was a very serious matter.

The medium then awoke from the trance and wanted to get a light—no doubt on account of fear of "Jon," but the light was not lit. Perhaps you might wonder that they put out the light, but the "control" repeatedly explained that the light was doing more harm to them—the defenders of the medium—than to "Jon" who was assailing him with his more compact body.

Mr. Oddgeirsson's slipper, which was under his bed, was then thrown into the hand basin. Mr. Kvaran felt something light touching his bedquilt; this proved to be the other slipper. Next, the ends of the bed in which the medium and Mr. Oddgeirsson were lying (Mr. Oddgeirsson with his head nearest to the window and the medium with his head at the other end of the bed) were lifted alternately, and the bed shaken. The medium was lying on the side further from the wall. He shouted that he was being dragged out of the bed and was very terror stricken. He implored Mr. Oddgeirsson to hold his hand. Mr. Oddgeirsson took his hand, pulling with all his might, but could not hold him. The medium was lifted above that end of the bed against which his head had been lying, and was pulled down on to the floor—sustaining some injuries to his back on the bedstead. At the same moment a pair of boots, which were under Mr. Oddgeirsson's bed, were thrown on the lamp—breaking both the glass and the shade. The medium was then dragged head first through the door and along the floor into the outer room, in spite of his pulling with all his might at everything he could catch hold of, and Mr. Kvaran and Mr. Oddgeirsson pulling at his legs. These two at last succeeded in getting under his shoulders, which they had great difficulty in lifting. They, however, managed to get him into bed, but they could not make him stand on his feet. When the medium was again in bed Mr. Oddgeirsson sat down on the bedside in front of him. Then the feet of the medium were lifted with so much force that Mr. Oddgeirsson could not weigh down the leg he tried to. Mr. Kvaran took the other leg, but could not force it down either. At the same instant the medium said that he saw the Norwegian doctor come up to "Jon," pushing him so as to make him stumble.

They all three now felt that this was getting too hot, and decided to leave the building and to go to Mr. Kvaran's house. After they came to the house (No. 6, Styrimannastig) some disturbances continued. In order to warm the room, fire was lit in a stove and some sticks used for this. A few minutes later a small stick (a fragment of a cigar box) was lifted off the floor and moved a distance of four to six feet, in full light. A book, lying on the table beside the piano, was thrown at a hanging lamp which was burning in the drawing room, where nobody was present; but the door between the drawing room and the dining room, where the three gentlemen were sitting, was open. The book glanced off the lamp on to the

card table, which was standing against the farther wall of the room, hitting a small lamp which stood there. It threw the shade off this lamp, knocked down two photographs that were standing on the table, and then fell on the floor. A plant pot, in the unoccupied drawing room, was shifted a few inches. The hanging lamp itself showed that it had sustained a knock, for it swung to and fro for a little while afterwards. Knockings were heard on the walls of both rooms.

The "control" had again requested (through automatic writing by F.F.) that watch should be kept over the medium in the building of the Experimenting Society. The watchers had agreed to meet in the offices of Mr. Bjorn Jonsson (then a newspaper editor, but later a Cabinet Minister) at 11.30 p.m. on December 9; but before they arrived the following incidents occurred.

At 11 p.m. the medium was in the office with Mr. B. J., and they were awaiting the other watchers. The medium was in the ante-room alone, while Mr. B. J. was in the inner room. A "Lux" light was burning in the ante-room but an oil lamp in the inner one. The medium then, with suddenness, entered the inner office—the door between the rooms being open—saying that he had seen "Jon" coming in through the window. At the very instant two chairs which had been standing under a large flat writing table in the ante-room were thrown inside the entrance door, coming down on their sides. The medium states that he saw them coming straight down, and at the moment there was nobody in the ante-room. Mr. B. J. went and picked them up and found that one had become a little disjointed. Shortly afterwards the medium says that he again saw "Jon" by the farther window of the ante-room—beside a bookcase which was standing there. Immediately afterwards a heavy volume was precipitated from the top shelf of the bookcase.

About 11.30 p.m. I came into the offices of Mr. B. J. and also Mr. Sudmundur Jonsson and Mr. Sudmundur Jakobsson. We were all going to watch over the medium, and went to the building of the Society with him. The medium was walking beside me. When we came into the yard in front of the building the medium gave a start and said that he saw "Jon" standing with a malicious grin on his face inside the window of the hall. We then turned back and went up to the door through a narrow passage on the opposite side, and thus avoided passing by the window of the hall.

After we had got in, some time passed without anything happening. Lights were burning in both rooms. Mr. B. J. now undressed and went into Mr. Oddgeirsson's bed. A little later the medium also undressed and went to his own bed. He seemed to fall asleep at once and I watched him carefully, for I suspected he was being taken into trance, although a light was burning. The "control" presently spoke through him and asked for the light to be extinguished. He said that "Jon" had gone away to obtain more power; probably he had not taken into account how heavily the bright light in Mr. B. Jonsson's office had taxed his power;

expending much of it to no advantage and so exceeding his means there. "We are, however," he said, "not safe from him to-night, and therefore I will hurry taking the medium out of trance before 'Jon' returns." The Norwegian doctor and "Sigmund" also spoke a few words through the medium. Mr. B. J. asked the "control" whether it was not advisable to light, for a moment, an electric torch which he had brought with him. The "control" said that this was so and ordered that the lamp be given to the medium, who could then direct the light straight into the face of "Jon," without appreciably impairing the power of those who were defending the medium; further that he was going to put the lamp under the medium's pillow.

Presently the medium awoke from the trance state. After a little while he said that he saw "Jon" in the materialization room, holding some sort of pole—no doubt the cornice pole from the cabinet. But this should have been in the cupboard in the hall which has already been mentioned. Mr. Sudmundur Jonsson asked whether it would not be safe to see if it were there. "He could kill you with it" answered the medium. Mr. S. J. nevertheless went into the hall to look, and found the pole in the cupboard.

A little later the medium said that "Jon" was in the outer room—standing in front of the looking glass. He then shouted, "Now he is blowing at me." At the same moment a small table, standing at the head of the bed (between the beds), was lifted up and fell down on the medium's bed with a great noise. The medium said that it first clashed against the wall and then fell on his head; he felt some pain in his head after the knock. The table top had broken off and the table was therefore in two pieces. This time the medium was not quick enough to make use of the electric lamp. After a little pause there was another outbreak. Mr. Jakobsson was then sitting on the edge of the medium's bed, while I was sitting on a chair at the foot—leaning with both arms on the bedstead.

The medium then shouted "'Jon' is coming," and the bed was shifted away from the wall—the end I was sitting quite the width of a hand, but the head piece much more. This time the medium was able to apply the lamp, and he said that "Jon" then relaxed. Some moments later a cardboard box fell on the feet of Mr. S. Jonsson, who was sitting close to the threshold; the box fell down in the inner room. The medium said that the cardboard box was lying under a couch in the outer room. At the same instant the lid of it fell down on the bed on which Mr. Bjorn Jonsson was lying. No other phenomena took place that night. The medium was soon in a sound sleep, but nevertheless from time to time pointed the electric lamp in various directions on the walls of the room.

Next evening, December 10, the following occurrences took place. That night Mr. Brynjolfur Thorlaksson, organist of the Reykjavik Cathedral, was to stay with the medium and his friend. Mr. Oddgeirsson and the medium went each into his own bed, but Mr. Thorlaksson lay down on the couch in the outer room. The

medium was then taken into trance. "K.S." said that he must hurry, "Because 'Jon' is on his way to us." The Norwegian doctor and "Sigmund" also made their presence known, the latter declaring that he had met "Jon" that day with a good deal of power. After that the medium awoke.

By order of the "control" there was no light. Candlesticks, which had been standing on the harmonium in the outer room, were thrown on the floor; a brush, which had been under a chest of drawers in the same room, was also thrown. The medium now screamed for help and said that he saw "Jon." Mr. Thorlaksson then came in and lay down on him in the bed. The table between the beds was lifted into Mr. Oddgeirsson's bed. Mr. Thorlaksson took it, put it where it had been before and then went back into the outer room. The medium again shouted from his bed and said that "Jon" was there. Mr. Thorlaksson then went into the doorway between the rooms and received a splash of water into his face. Simultaneously a water jug fell down before his feet. The water jug had been standing under the washhand stand, which was four to six feet away from the foot of the medium's bed. Mr. Thorlaksson went on to the medium's bed, where the latter lay kicking, and he asked Mr. Thorlaksson to hold him down. Mr. Thorlaksson sat down on the bed, pressing one arm against the medium's chest. The medium screamed with anguish, saying that "Jon" was now approaching. Mr. Thorlaksson then lay down on the medium. At the same moment a chamber pot was taken from underneath the medium's bed and thrown on to the floor in the outer room, where it broke. The bed in which they were laying was then shifted away from the wall about one foot, in spite of Mr. Thorlaksson pushing with all his might against the other bed. At the same time he found that he had to use all his force for holding down the medium in his bed. While this was happening Mr. Oddgeirsson got out of his bed and went to the foot of the other bed in order to assist Mr. Thorlaksson. Then the table, which was standing between the beds, was lifted, and came down on Mr. Oddgeirsson's back. He caught hold of one of the table legs and held it while he went back into his own bed, and pulled the quilt above his head. He then sustained a continuous knocking on his head with the top of the table.

After this Mr. Thorlaksson and Mr. Oddgeirsson agreed that they should leave the building. They asked the "control" for permission, and the medium said that he replied: "Yes, for God's sake, do." They then lit an oil lamp which was standing on the chest of drawers between the washing tables in the bedroom, also three candles in the outer room. Mr. Thorlaksson was standing in the doorway between the rooms and Mr. Oddgeirsson sitting on the couch in the outer room. The medium was standing up in his bed, beginning to dress himself. Mr. Thorlaksson was looking at the medium and saw him being flung down on the bed. He then rushed to him; at the same moment a jug, which stood on the chest of drawers, swept past him,

landing on the stove in the outer room, where it broke into fragments.

The medium again started to dress, and having got his trousers on he once more screamed for help. Mr. Thorlaksson had been standing in the outer room, but now rushed to the medium and saw him balancing in the air with feet towards the window. Mr. Thorlaksson took hold of him, pulled him down into the bed and held him there. He then felt the medium and himself lifted up. Mr. Thorlaksson shouted to Mr. Oddgeirsson to help him. Mr. Oddgeirsson went into the bedroom, but a chair was hurled at him and fell beside the stove in the outer room. Mr. Oddgeirsson swayed aside to avoid the chair, and went on into the bedroom. Mr. Thorlaksson was then lying on the medium's chest. Mr. Oddgeirsson lay down on the knees of the medium, whose whole frame was in motion on the bed. Then a bolster, which was under the medium's pillow, was thrown into the air; it fell on the bedroom floor. Simultaneously the candlesticks, which were in the outer room, came through the air and were flung down in the bedroom.

When the medium had finished, or about finished, dressing, he was standing beside Mr. Thorlaksson and Mr. Oddgeirsson in the outer room. Then they all saw a handbasin, which had stood on the washing table in the bedroom, come through the air and break on the stove. They all rushed out. Whilst the medium was leaving the outer room he said that he saw "Jon" taking a water jug to throw it at Mr. Oddgeirsson, who went out last. Mr. Oddgeirsson shut the door behind them. The next morning, when the room was entered, Mr. Oddgeirsson's water jug was lying in fragments on the floor. It was 8.30 a.m. when these three left the building and went to Mr. Kvaran's house. On the way there the medium said that he saw "Jon" picking up a stone or a sod and preparing to throw it at them. "But it did not hit us, for the (Norwegian) doctor and 'Sigmund' altered the course of the thing which 'Jon' threw," said the medium.

After they arrived the medium lay down to sleep on a couch in the dining room, where the suspension lamp was left burning. About seven in the morning the medium shouted for help. In the same instant a cup, which had stood on the sideboard, was flung on the floor, where it broke into pieces. A little later one of the assistant "controls" (a lady) wrote with the hand of the medium, stating that he had fainted, and asking that his head should be bathed in water. This was done and the medium regained consciousness.

On December 16 we at last ventured to have an ordinary sitting in the hall after this period of disturbances (the previous sitting was held on December 5). Disturbances began almost at once—a small table being hurled from where the medium was sitting right down to the stove, the top breaking off and splitting into two pieces. The "control" then explained the manifestations which "Jon" had brought about. He said that "Jon" had got hold of some power from them (namely, the "controls"), also from Mr. Magnus

Olafsson (the photographer) and partly from some other person or persons unknown to them. He endeavoured to explain to us how it was that "Jon" appeared to be so powerful, and mentioned that the medium was getting much scared. "I had great difficulty," he said, "in taking him into trance, because of his opposition arising from fear of our not being able to maintain power over him; suspecting that he would lose it. The end 'Jon' is aiming at is the annihilation of our work. The sole purpose of such spirits as 'Jon' is the avoidance of what is good. But it goes as with the drunkard—the first effects of the wine give him a sense of wellbeing; but when the gait begins to be unsteady there supervenes a feeling of unhappiness. . . . What we were trying to avert was that he should get some others to join him; but this is well-nigh impossible because of the liberty of the individual." He further stated that "Jon" had sometimes had even three fellow-workers; and I still remember the description the medium gave of one of those he said he saw.

Among many other occurrences at this sitting the desk of the pulpit and the steps leading up to the pulpit were both torn up and flung out on to the floor. There is not a shadow of doubt that this could not have been done by the medium, who was clearly guarded all the time.

I have next to relate what happened the following evening (December 17). The occurrence took place in Mr. Kvaran's own house. The medium had chosen to remain there during the night rather than to go to his own rooms in the building of the Society. He had gone to bed. There were present in the room Mr. and Mrs. Kvaran, with their son (Mr. Einar E. Kvaran); further, there were Mr. Sudmundur Jonsson and Mr. Henrik Erlendsson (a medical student) who is clairvoyant. Later came the brothers Brynjolpur and Morkell Thorlaksson.

The medium felt the presence of some unseen being. The light was put out, and the medium then saw a man wearing a mask. He had an idea that it was "Jon," but could not assert it. After the window blind had been drawn Mr. Erlendsson saw a man near the medium, but indistinctly, and did not see the mask. The medium seemed to slumber, and he murmured: "Go away, 'Jon'!" Then there began a rattling in the medium's throat. The lamp was lit again, and it was then evident that the medium was in trance. The rattling noise increased. After he had done a good deal of kicking a voice spoke through him: "Put out the light!" The bystanders thought that "Jon" was speaking and did not obey. Again an order was given to put out the light, and this time the voice of "K.S." was recognized. The light was then extinguished. The "control" said that they had had a hard struggle, for "Jon" had got hold of the medium and had been going to speak through him, but that he (the "control") had been able to prevent this. He said that this had been a great exertion for the medium, as they had both rushed on him at the same time. "'Jon,' he stated,

"has much power this time." He added that the Norwegian doctor was up in the building of the Society preparing a substance for "smothering" "Jon" with. He was sorry that he had to leave and help the doctor, but that "Sigmund" would take over the control in the meanwhile.

He then left and "Sigmund" spoke through the medium. He told of the doctor's substances, which were so strong that they would "smother" "Jon," even though he had got into communication. He stated that "Jon" heard what he was saying, and that he, moreover, intended him to hear it." After a little while he said that he must now entrance the medium, and then, he expected, "Jon" would assail him. That was a thing which was bound to happen sooner or later, and that the risk would have to be run. He then bade us good-bye.

The same rattling or choking sound was again heard from the medium, and it was evident that he was in terror. He kicked about for awhile, and then a stentorian voice spoke through him, saying, "Be you damned." Mr. Kvaran said that he ought to be ashamed to use such language.*

"Jon": "It serves you right for all your curses."

Mr. Kvaran: "We have not cursed you. We have prayed for you and wished to do you good."

"Jon": "Well, poor things, . . . Now I shall get poison poured over me for being here."

Mr. Kvaran: "Why, then, are you doing this?"

"Jon": "Just to please myself—to do evil."

Mr. Kvaran: "Does that please you?"

"Jon": "Yes, it does."

Mr. Kvaran maintained that he would be able to get much greater pleasure by other means, if he would mend his ways.

"Jon": "Are you going to preach repentance to me?"

Mr. Kvaran: "Yes, I wish to speak friendly to you—as to a brother"; and added that he did not suppose he was as bad as he thought. All could improve and rise if they wished.

"Jon": "No; I am constantly sinking deeper and deeper." He was in nethermost hell, walking on boiling brimstone.

Mr. Kvaran: "By no means; you are making out that you are much worse than you really are."

Mr. Erlendsson: "It is time you mended your ways, 'Jon.'"

"Jon": "Shut up!"

Mr. Erlendsson: "Shut up, yourself."

"Jon": "Shut up, you scoundrel."

Then some of the sitters remarked that it was not right to receive "Jon" in an unfriendly way.

"Jon" mumbled some oaths and groans and started to swear at the medium, whom he spoke of as a trained instrument which he

*The customary greeting in Iceland is: "Komid þú þú sal," which literally translated, means: "Come you blest." Instead of this Jon said: "Komid þú þú boloud," i.e. Come you damned."

should like to use at his pleasure. But, above all, he should have liked to be able to kill him and to do all possible harm to those in the so-called upper world. "Jon" said that they were now on their way with the poison to pour over him.

Mr. and Mrs. Kvaran continued to urge him to improve his ways, and this appeared somewhat to pacify him. After a while he said: "Now they have almost got here. I must go. But there is just one thing that I should first like to tell you: 'I think that, after all, I will leave off teasing you—poor things.'"

The sitters: "Good; we are very grateful for that."

"Jon": "Yes, I really think I must cease."

In a few moments he shouted: "Ah! there they come, damned beggars." A little pause, and then "Jon" said: "No, no; I shall go nowhere, nowhere"; and added that he was going to remain as long as he could. But, almost at once, he said "Good-bye; and many thanks for your goodwill —"; he was unable to finish the sentence.

The medium kicked about him for a little while; he gasped deeply, and in the same instant, first the Norwegian doctor and then the chief "control," spoke through him—bidding "Good evening."

Mr. Kvaran asked if they were both occupying him, to which they replied in the affirmative. They said that they had poured some substance on the medium's forehead, and that these substances had entered his head—annihilating the power "Jon" was using. They asked the sitters to feel the medium's forehead with their hands. The forehead was found to be wet—as if with oil. Mr. Kvaran asked whether they thought "Jon" would come again. The chief "control" said that he and the doctor were no longer very eager to prevent "Jon" getting into communication, as the doctor was quite certain of being able to turn him off; having at his disposal very strong substances for that purpose. He further stated that they had now appointed a special committee to deal with "Jon," and gave the names of the members of this committee. When it was suggested that "Jon" might prove of use in their work later on, the chief "control" expressed his doubt, saying that "Jon" had sunk too deeply since he passed the boundary.

As has already been mentioned we had for quite a long time to have the medium watched during the night, besides Mr. Oddgeirsson sleeping in the same room as he. One night, Mr. Engilbert Sislason and the brothers Thordur and Pall Oddgeirsson were with the medium. An oil lamp was burning in the bedroom and there was candlelight in the outer room; in this light the following phenomena manifested themselves.

The medium had got into his bed when the manifestations began. The first incident was that a tea cup, which was standing on Mr. Oddgeirsson's washing table, was lifted into the air and thrown down again with such force as to break it into tiny fragments. Mr. Sislason, who was standing in front of the medium's bed, observed that the medium had his hands under the quilt when the

cup was broken. After a little while the medium warned them that "Jon" was present and was preparing to throw his (the medium's) water jug. Mr. Sislason then went to the washing table and took hold of the jug, which was standing in the handbasin. The jug was then turned round in his hand with considerable force. After a while the medium again said that "Jon" was moving about, and at the same moment the medium's bed was pulled away from the wall six inches or more. When the bed was pulled out Mr. Thordur Oddgeirsson was sitting on his bed opposite the medium's bed, but Mr. Sislason and Mr. Pall Oddgeirsson were standing at the foot of the former's bed. After this the chief "control" took the medium into trance and informed them that the doctor was going to pour "substances" over "Jon," who would then be powerless for the remainder of the night. This statement appears to have been true, for nothing further happened that night.

At the following sittings we became, time after time, aware of "Jon's" presence. On December 27 the medium, in trance, offered a prayer for "Jon," and said that he was standing there among them dejected and full of despair. At this sitting the desk of the pulpit, behind the medium and myself, was borne away, and there were other disturbances. "Sigmund" (the "control") spoke at length and tried to explain to us the process of materialization. He compared the ectoplasm to the fine spray from a watering can, and said it consisted of a kind of streamlike radiations—some colourless and some of a darker hue. I cannot help remarking how strongly this coincides with the later observances of Dr. Crawford.

At a sitting on December 30 the steps leading up to the pulpit were pulled up and put down in front of Mr. and Mrs. Kvaran. The steps had been securely nailed down after their removal already mentioned; and before this sitting commenced the medium and two other able-bodied men had done their best to pull them up, but had been unable to move them. At this sitting "Jon" was, for the first time, heard to speak in the direct voice. A water jug was taken from a shelf above the pulpit and some water poured over one of the sitters and into his pocket, after which the jug was placed on a small table in front of Mr. and Mrs. Kvaran. The bell was taken from the same shelf and rung in various parts of the hall up to the faces of the sitters. One of the sitters was touched by a cold hand, and several others felt a touch.

The next sitting was held on January 2, 1908. Among the sitters there were two novices (young students), one of whom (Mr. S. S.) was in some degree clairvoyant. Knockings were heard on the wall and on the harmonium. Some benches, which had been piled up beside the pulpit, were shifted and thrown on the floor with a great thumping noise. A retired medical officer from the village where "Jon" had lived, and who had known him personally, was allowed to sit just in front of the medium as he was a little deaf. The bell was rung, and at the same time touched the head of this medical man. A chair on which one of the sitters was seated was pulled out of the row.

The medium was all the time closely guarded. He had both his hands resting on the left shoulder of the medical man ; but, nevertheless, the following occurrences took place among many others : A small table, which had been given into the charge of Mr. Kvaran, was several times moved, and once he had great difficulty in retaining hold of it. Once he could, besides, feel the shape of two hands. My head was, time after time, touched, and I could distinctly feel the fingers that did it ; and it seemed to me as if the hand came from behind, where the pulpit was. The clairvoyant student repeatedly saw the indistinct shape of a man. The pile of benches was five times heard being pushed about, and finally one of the benches came down on the shoulder of Mr. Kvaran and on the knee of the clairvoyant student, both of whom were sitting in the front row. The bench was thus placed between these two and the medical officer—against whom the bench now began to push. The medical man several times reminded the unseen operator that it was ungrateful to annoy him, for he had given him too many drinks to deserve such molestations. The chair under the medical man rolled as if standing on waves, and we were both touched by a hand. It may be mentioned here that this medical man told us that "Jon" had by no means been a wicked man, but somewhat addicted to drink, and sometimes prone to ribaldry and malicious tricks.

Phenomena of the same kind occurred again at a sitting on January 4, but in a higher degree in so far as the medium's chair was thrown to the floor and the medium lifted up, while Mr. Kvaran and the medical man were both guarding him ; and when a hymn (according to the wish of the chief "control") was sung the time was heard being beaten on the floor as if with a human foot, near to the medium. We heard something thrown, and the clairvoyant student said that he saw "Jon" throwing. Some of the sitters heard footsteps and whispering behind the rows, and many of them saw a big flash of light. Just after this the chair was broken under the medium and the clairvoyant saw a man walking down the hall.

Mr. Sudmundur Jonsson went up to the medium to observe him more closely. The medium then, with both hands, grasped the hands of Mr. S. J. Then a rail out of the back of his chair was thrown high up into the air. The medium's chair was then put together, and he seated in it. After a little while the medium's chair was totally demolished and some of the fragments thrown away. Later some of the fragments were thrown at a big hanging lamp, which was a little inside the centre of the hall. The Gislason "control" then, at once, said that this had been an accident, and that "Jon" did not intend to strike the lamp. The lamp broke to pieces—the shade, the glass, the oil vessel and one of the chains—the fragments falling down on the head of Mr. Bjorn Jonsson, and the oil streaming down his back. He thought the oil vessel fell on his head and broke on the back of it, where it bled afterwards for a little while. Mr. Bjorn Jonsson then left the hall together with some other sitters. Disturbances continued and

various objects were moved about ; for instance, a bell, which had been on a shelf above the pulpit, was repeatedly rung in different parts of the hall, above the heads of the sitters, after which it fell down near the door of the materialization room—one of the most striking phenomena I have ever witnessed. And it was not only in our eyes that this was so, for afterwards the “ Sigmund ” “ control ” made the remark that this was a feat of which none but “ Jon ” was capable ; and, if they dared trust him, they would not think twice before making him director of the telekinetic phenomena. The clairvoyant student now saw “ Jon ” going to the harmonium, and simultaneously those who were sitting up at the harmonium said that they felt it being moved. Further, several of the sitters were touched, and one of them, feeling about, touched a hand. The “ controls ” asserted that “ Jon ” was the cause of all this, and they were repeatedly asking him not to make disturbances.

After this sitting the medium went with some friends into a restaurant to have a cup of coffee. While they were there the medium went out into the yard, but, to their amazement, did not return. But, about 11.30 p.m., the medium in a trance state entered the house of Mr. Kvaran and went straight upstairs. On the staircase the Norwegian doctor accosted Mrs. Kvaran, saying that he wanted to speak to Mr. Kvaran. The medium went into a dark room and seated himself in a chair. The sitting was now resumed there, the sitters being the Kvaran family and Mr. Sudmundur Jonsson. The chief “ control ” spoke, saying that “ Jon ” was there, and that he was very eager to ask their forgiveness and obtain pardon—being particularly sorry for what had happened earlier in the evening with regard to Mr. Bjorn Jonsson.

“ Jon ” then took control and greeted us in a friendly way : “ Good evening, my friends ! ” saying that he had come to ask our forgiveness, and that it never was his intention to harm anybody, least of all Mr. Bjorn Jonsson ; although he had enjoyed teasing them and shifting things about. It had given him a special pleasure to play tricks upon the medium’s chum and the retired medical officer. He added that the latter had no reason to glory in the drinks he had given him, “ for these have done me no good.” He said that he was then going to try to make a thorough change, and to mend his ways ; also there was a kindly spirit present, Hallgrimir Pjetursson by name, who was eager to help him. He highly praised his goodness, and said that he was desirous to help everyone ; and that, as a matter of fact, this applied to them all. Perhaps the things he (“ Jon ”) had done might be accepted as evidence by some, but this, however, was not his aim. He stated that he would cease attending the séances as he had something better to do ; but that he expected to return later and hoped to make up for what damage he had done. “ Jon ” asked the sitters to pray for him—both aloud and silently—and to think of him with goodwill. He repeated his request for forgiveness from all who had been attending the sittings, especially Mr. Bjorn Jonsson. Finally he prayed that

God would bless them all, "if I am allowed to speak His Holy Name."
"Jon" then departed.

The chief "control" and three of the assistants, one after the other, spoke through the medium, expressing joy at the turn that matters had taken. They explained that the medium was taken into trance whilst in the yard of the restaurant; also that Hallgrimur Pjetursson was going with "Jon" to look after him. The medium then awakened, and was astonished when he saw where he was; he had come without hat and coat.

The next sitting was held on January 6. Prayers were offered for "Jon," both by one of the assistant "controls" (through the medium) and by myself—by the express request of the chief "control." The chief "control" explained how he and his assistants, with the help of "Jon" had brought the medium in a trance state from the restaurant yard to Mr. Kvaran's house. He mentioned how remarkably powerful "Jon" was, saying that he had to a certain degree got his old body; also that he was, in reality, materialized, having a firm body, although it was invisible except to clairvoyant people.

It is worth noting that so far direct voices had very seldom been heard at our séances, and also were very faint. Even in this "Jon" excelled all others. It was not until January 11, 1908, that "Sigmund," who became the foremost of the others in this respect, succeeded in making himself distinctly heard as a direct voice at some distance from the medium.

I think it is as well to mention that although for a while we were not aware of the presence of "Jon" we continued to get news of him. The first time after the prayer meeting that we heard of him was on January 16 (ten days later), when Hallgrimur Pjetursson spoke through the medium as follows: "Now I am here again. The place where I have been of late I have never visited before. I come just to let you know that all is progressing smoothly. But this much I will tell you, that when I go away to communicate with you I must shut the gates behind me in order that others shall not know where I am going." We had previously been told that "Jon" would have to go to his place down into the darkness.

The next news we got was on February 3, when Pjetursson spoke again: "'Jon' sends you his greetings. I have now succeeded in raising him by one degree from the nethermost coalhole. He felt as if a great weight were lifted off him. He was for a while oppressed by an almost unendurable remorse on account of having, although being a suicide, had the opportunity of communication and then used this opportunity for causing grief to others." H. P. further stated that he was watching over him; "and I may," said he, "compare it to a mother watching over her sick babe. He needed it too."

At a sitting of the inner circle on February 11, "Jon" was heard in the direct voice: "Good evening, I am happier now." We greeted him sincerely. Pjetursson spoke through the medium, saying that he was there with "Jon," who had been studious to

improve. "All the same we are here only on trial now, and shall be starting again in a few moments"; he then bade us good-bye. "Sigmund" then spoke through the medium, and told us that "Jon" had now taken off his trousers and was dressed in a robe, which was not entirely without white.*

On February 27 we used, for the first time, a megaphone. This was carried about by some invisible power, and some of the "control's" assistants heard speaking through it. But later, at the same sitting, we heard the voice of "Jon" through the megaphone, which was carried forward and backward through the hall at a tremendous speed and heard to strike against the wall. "Jon" never remained long at a time.

At the next sitting (February 28) "Jon" greeted us through the megaphone. He then swung the megaphone from one wall to the other and knocked it against the ceiling. It may be remarked that the width of the hall was 24 feet, and the height 12 feet.

At a sitting on March 1 we were told that "Jon," alone, was strong enough to hold the megaphone and to speak through it at the same time. All the others could only speak through it when someone else held it. A little later "Jon" said, through the megaphone after turning it toward Mr. Magnus Olafsson, "I have not power from you this time, Magnus Olafsson. Will you forgive me?"

Mr. M. Olafsson: "I did so long ago—before you asked me."

We had provided ourselves with a much larger megaphone, which rested on an iron stand. This was used for the second time at a sitting held on March 4. When we were about halfway through the sitting "Jon" greeted, in all directions, through the small megaphone. The deaf medical man asked who was there. "Jon" then shouted through the megaphone: "Don't you, the shipowner, know me?" This medical man had owned some fishing boats at the time when "Jon" was acquainted with him. Someone then asked if "Jon" could speak through the megaphone from the door. The large megaphone was then taken from the stand and carried, above the heads of the sitters, down the hall. The sitters commenced singing, and while they were doing so "Jon" shouted, "I lost it, I lost it, I lost it," and then bade us good-bye. The megaphone came slowly down on the people who were sitting in the western side of the hall.

*This seems to me to be remarkably in agreement with what Dr. Kerner says of spirits seen by the Seeress of Prevorst: "These spectres frequented her for a considerable time, and she often prayed with them. Latterly they were accompanied by a brighter form, and they themselves appeared in the robes that signified an amendment in their condition, though they were yet dark. At length they took leave of her, saying they were now able to assist themselves with the aid of happy spirits." I quote here from Dr. Eugene Cromwell's book, "Primitive Christianity and Modern Spiritualism," New York, 1874 (Vol. I, page 317). This book was unknown in Zeeland until 1921, when I bought a copy in London. I have subsequently got Dr. Kerner's book ("Die Scherin Von Prevorst"), but I dare say that in 1908 nobody in Zeeland had read either of these books.

At a sitting on March 11 "Jon" spoke for a little while, swinging the megaphone in all directions whilst he spoke. He added, "God bless you! I shall come again later." Then Hallgrimur Pjetursson spoke through the medium, saying that "Jon" was beginning to feel happier; he was making rapid progress; but that, as yet, it was not good for him to dwell much in the company of flesh, as it revived old memories.

The next time we became aware of "Jon's" presence was at a sitting on March 23. He then carried a musical box about in the air. After this he seemed to frequent the sittings more and to give ever-increasing assistance to the "controls." He proved especially capable in carrying about the megaphones, musical box, a zither, a fiddle and a fiddle-stick; also a large table, and even the iron stand on which the larger megaphone rested. From this time he really seemed to be the chief operator when things were levitated or moved about; and finally to become a powerful protector of the medium.

We thought it strange that sometimes when "Jon" had been using the megaphone, or moving things about, Hallgrimur Pjetursson spoke through the medium and asked for "Jon." I therefore once asked: "How is it that you have to come to us for information about him?" The reply was: "He is materialized, and consequently I do not see him." Occasionally "Jon" had long conversations with us, and then sometimes touched upon the disturbances he had caused. For instance, he once said to Mr. Kvaran: "I gave you proofs when I was pulling at the medium against you. I owe it to having got into communication with you that I am now feeling happier. It was through that that I met this kind soul" (H.P.).

It was often highly interesting to hear their conversation—H.P. speaking through the medium and "Jon" answering from the air in direct voice, the tone of which indicated "Jon's" profound respect for and devotion to his helper. I need hardly remark that henceforward "Jon" proved faithful to us and to the medium. With regard to his ability for moving things about at our séances I wish to refer to a fairly full report by Professor Sudmundur Hamesson, which is expected to appear in the "Proceedings of A.S.P.R." this year. It is "Jon" who is there designated as "the spirit with the stentorian voice."

I cannot refrain from mentioning two more instances of "Jon's" remarkable ability to manifest himself in direct voice. It was one afternoon in 1909. I was sitting with the medium on a sofa in my own drawing room. We were deep in conversation about some irrelevant matter when, all of a sudden, we heard the voice of "Jon" as if coming from just below the ceiling. That was the only time I ever heard him speak in full daylight.

The same winter I once spent a night with the medium in order to observe him in sleep. A shaded light was burning in the outer room, and the door of the bedroom open. We then had quite a long conversation with "Jon" and two of the "controls," the

medium being wide awake like myself ; and before we fell asleep " Jon " promised that he would wake us at a fixed time in the morning. I shall not easily forget the sensation when, at the very minute fixed upon, we were startled from our sleep by his shouting : " Aren't you going to wake up ? "

When we were again in smooth waters, after all this turbulence, the retired medical officer, on the quiet, obtained a photograph of " Jon " from the village where he had lived. He then made the following experiment in order to ascertain whether the medium would be capable of recognizing a photograph of " Jon." I quote his own words from a written statement which he gave me (dated March 14, 1908) :

" It occurred to me to obtain a photograph of " Jon " (I use that name instead of the correct initials), and, with some difficulty, I succeeded in borrowing one from E—— (name of the place). I placed the photograph in one of my albums, where, on the pages facing each other, there were seven other men—young and middle-aged (' Jon ' looked rather young although he was about fifty). I then called the medium to my house and told him that I was going to see whether he could recognize a photograph of ' Jon.' I first showed him some other albums ; but when, examining the one containing ' Jon's ' photograph, we had reached the two opposite pages where it was, I pointed out one or two other photographs and asked if either was ' Jon.' He said it was not, and then glanced across the pages, putting his finger down on the photograph of ' Jon ' and saying : ' This is the photograph most resembling him ; but yet it is not quite like him as he has been when I have seen him.' "

I am not going to offer any explanation as to how these phenomena came to pass, for that I do not know ; but that they *did* occur is a fact I know with the same certainty as my own existence. I cannot shut my eyes to it ; that the spiritistic interpretation is by far the most probable one. I am, however, ready to subscribe to these words of Dr. Emile Magnin : " Let us remain modest in our interpretations, however difficult that may be." If others can offer some explanation which covers every detail better than the spiritistic hypothesis, I am quite willing to listen to it. But I firmly believe that such explanation is still to be found.

To me the greatest mystery in all these occurrences is that the medium should make his stupid attempt to deceive when the photograph was taken. I say stupid, for the deception was bound to be discovered at once, as it also was. We experimented with him for nearly five years, but however closely he was watched by very sceptical persons, both members and non-members of the Society, he was *never* discovered in any attempt at deceit except this one. Was he at this moment seized by some kind of madness, or was he the subject of suggesting influences which deprived him of the control of his actions ? Or, if " Jon " is a separate entity, had he got control of him, and did he induce him to commit the imposture in order to make him suspicious in our eyes and cause us to give up our

faith in him? That would have been the surest means of ruining all our experimenting activities. Did "Jon" get the upper hand of the Norwegian doctor when the power was being drawn from the medium? Has the medium, perhaps, been taken into trance? Nobody knows, but the choking noise could indicate as much; and if this were so, the trance was, in all probability, caused by "Jon." The choking noise was a characteristic of "Jon," who had been drowned. But one thing is certain: if this were so, care had been taken that the medium should wake up before the photograph was taken.

If the evidence of the "controls," and "Jon" himself later, may be accepted, "Jon" confesses to have annihilated the photographic experiment. But imagine the unspeakable wrong that we should have done the medium if we had for this reason given up all experimenting and publicly denounced him as an impostor. He proved the same wonderful medium after this as before.

From this I draw the conclusion that mediums should be treated with greater consideration than sometimes is done, especially by very sceptical investigators. There is no doubt that the force we have to deal with in these investigations is an intelligent one. But these intelligences may be good or malignant. Who knows if with us the conditions may not sometimes be such as to make it easier for the malignant ones to gain access to the medium. I wish to remind you that on this occasion Mr. Indriadson was without all that sympathy with which he used to be surrounded. Sympathy seems to be the most essential condition with which we must provide the medium, if we wish to have the co-operation of benevolent intelligences.

It seems to me that it is worth paying attention to the fact that the "controls" had already, at a sitting held before that one, at which the photograph was taken, complained of not having been able to get back the same quantity of the power as usual, they themselves declaring they were not able to understand this at all. Is it possible that malignant intelligences can snatch some of the power from the "controls" when they, in an abnormal state, are managing the medium?

If there is another world hidden behind the veil of our senses—the possibility of which we cannot deny—may it not be questionable if it be wise to carry on the investigations as if we had to deal with no other intelligences than those of the sitters and the medium's subliminal? Several things in my own experience point that way.

From what I have said above the mediums for psycho-physical manifestations appear to be exposed to the greatest danger. Would it not, therefore, be wise sometimes to put the gifts of the clairvoyants into practical use when experimenting with the physical mediums?

When making these investigations we are on treacherous ground. If we be not careful, we may expose the medium to the greatest peril. By this I do not mean that we are to give in. We must learn to

avoid the pitfalls and endeavour to find out wherein the difficulties lie, as the eminent champion in this field, the late Dr. James H. Hyslop, often pointed out. Sailors did not give up navigations when they encountered skerries on the rocky coast, though the darkness and the fog made sailing still more dangerous. But navigators have, little by little, made charts of the coasts, indicating all the rocks and skerries ; they have built lighthouses, and invented different means of reducing the dangers arising from the darkness and the fog. Should we not call him a foolish captain who cared nothing about charts and lighthouses, and who never slackened the speed of his steamer however dense the fog might be ? But, really the procedure of some hypercritical and inexperienced investigators is somewhat on a par with this. Some of them, in fact, appear to have the sole aim of detecting fraud, and it is conceivable that these suggestions may at times be strong enough to influence the sensitive.

I recollect having read something by an alienist, or prison doctor, about the tragedy of the mediums. Unfortunately there is a thing which may be called so. But when we, in all seriousness, begin to search for the underlying causes of that tragedy, I should not be surprised if the main cause proved to be our own ignorance.

A NEW INVESTIGATION : SOME DEANE—WARRICK EXPERIMENTS.

By F. W. Warrick,

Fellow of the Chemical Society.

IN a previous article (PSYCHIC SCIENCE, Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 27 *et seq.*) a full account was given of some special experiments carried out by me with Mrs. Deane during the latter half of 1924. Herein I describe some experiments of the same general nature made during the first five months of the present year.

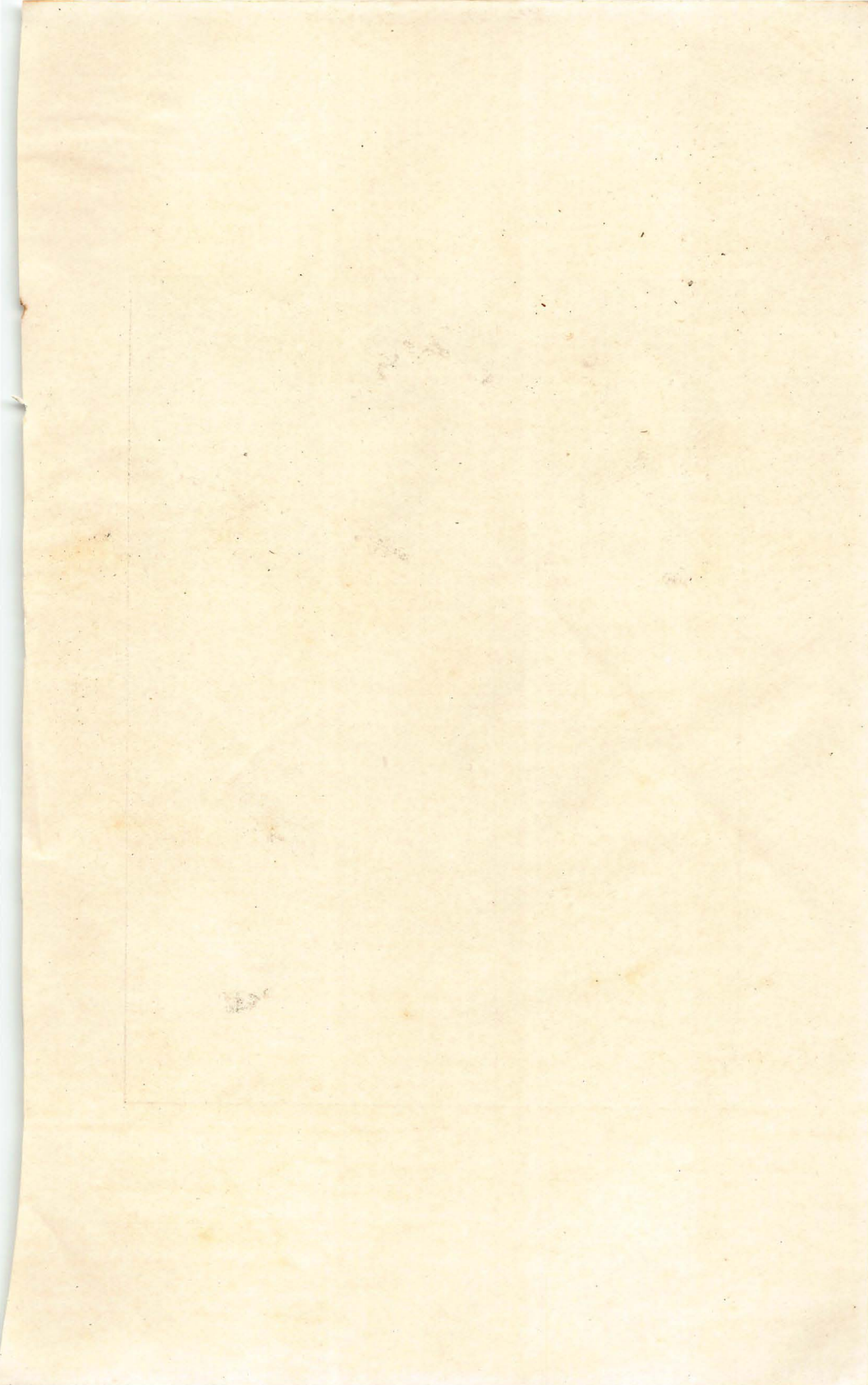
As I have already described at some length the conditions imposed during all my experiments and thereby, I trust, satisfied the reader that any fraudulent explanation of the results obtained is untenable, it will be unnecessary for me to refer to this point. I may, however, remark that the above conditions have been by no means relaxed in stringency ; on the contrary further checks on the possibility of fraud, conscious or unconscious, have been introduced.

But, quite apart from the question of the restraints imposed upon Mrs. Deane, I venture to think that many of the results presented in this and the previous article bear within themselves the proof of their genuineness. This point can only be fully appreciated by an inspection of the original papers or glasses. When a close study is made of these " originals," with their remarkable gradations of colour and tone, which the monochrome illustrations cannot convey, the three dimensional aspect of some of them, etc., it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they were certainly not produced by Mrs. Deane by trickery, taking into account the conditions imposed.

I should like to take this opportunity of paying a small tribute to Mrs. Deane's readiness to comply with all my requirements, although, in some cases, the restraints which I imposed must have caused her no little discomfort.

January 8th. The first result of interest in 1925 was obtained on this day. The circumstances attending the production of a mark which has a resemblance to the figure " 8," with its lower loop filled up were as follow : The piece of ferro-prussiate paper on which the mark appeared was the topmost of a packet of six such pieces, which were held between Mrs. Deane's hands in the usual manner. During the experiment I suggested that the figure " 8 " should appear on the paper.

After Mrs. Deane had held the packet for half an hour I removed it and found on the top and bottom pieces of the packet some slight



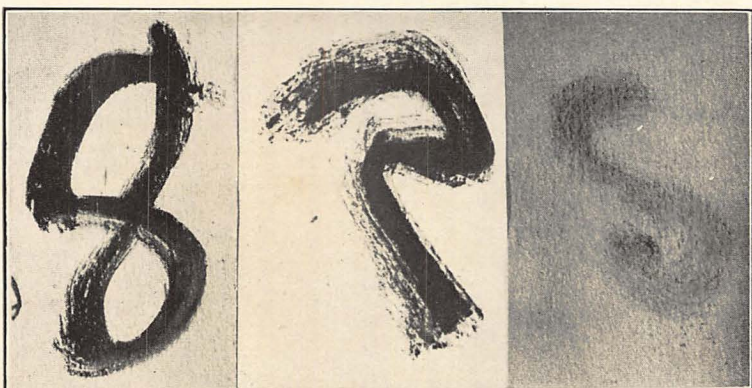


Fig. xxxI

Fig. xxxII

Fig. xxxIV



Fig. xxxIII

marks. I gave Mrs. Deane the same packet to hold once more. When I again removed the papers from Mrs. Deane I examined them, and found that the marks had not been increased.

While placing in Mrs. Deane's hands a prepared plate for the next experiment I retained the prussiate paper, rolled up, in my left hand. In the main room I allowed this packet to unroll, and I was greatly surprised to see on it a bright yellow mark like an "8," with the lower loop filled up. It was wet. It was certainly not on the paper when I took it from Mrs. Deane.

Were this an isolated case of the appearance of an "apport," I should hesitate to report it, but I am accustomed to "apports" now.

I found that concentrated (not the diluted) Rodinal, of which there were corked bottles in the cabinet, made a similar stain, but more red in colour. This mark is dissimilar to all others obtained through Mrs. Deane.

January 12th, 1925. The result shown in Fig. 31 appeared. This mark (which is clearly the figure "8") I found on the upper of two sheets of ferro-prussiate paper held between Mrs. Deane's hands for ten minutes, the figure "8" being suggested during the holding. It was quite dry and of a deep brown colour. On this day I was half an hour in the room by myself before Mrs. Deane put in an appearance.

January 15th, 1925. Fig. 32 shows a result obtained on this day. Two folded sheets of ferro-prussiate paper were held between Mrs. Deane's hands as usual. It was suggested that a sketch of a hand, "four fingers and a thumb," should appear on the paper.

As if to show that the "control" would not submit to dictation, a mark was put on which certainly resembles crudely the side view of a hand with the adjacent end of the forearm, but not "four fingers and a thumb" spread out, as asked for.

At a number of the sittings during the present year it has been my custom to hang up in the dark room a strip of plain or ferro-prussiate paper. On this day a piece of the latter was hung up. The result obtained thereon (not reproduced here) was a broad brown streak about 1 in. long. Near one end of this streak I observed some small crystalline bodies, similar to the crystals of common salt. The mark was quite dry.

On washing the paper the crystals dissolved and imparted to the wash-water an extensive deep red coloration. On previous occasions I had observed a red coloration when papers, with brown marks upon them, were washed; but, on all other occasions, the amount of coloration was insignificant compared with the present case.

January 26th, 1925. Another positive result was obtained with a piece of ferro-prussiate paper hung up during the sitting. In this case there was a clear reproduction of the figure "8" which was, contrary to the previous example, quite wet when examined by me.

There is an interesting point in regard to the suggestion applied during this experiment. I was suggesting a "hand," but, as I had been suggesting an "8" at several previous sittings, by a slip of the

tongue, I did the same on this occasion. Realizing my error I corrected myself saying, "No, not '8,' but 'hand.'"

February 2nd, 1925. Fig. 33 shows what appeared on the upper surface of the top piece of a packet of paper held under Mrs. Deane's right hand. There are six thick lines, light brown in colour, upon it, which (if produced) would approximately radiate from a common centre. I was suggesting "four fingers and a thumb."

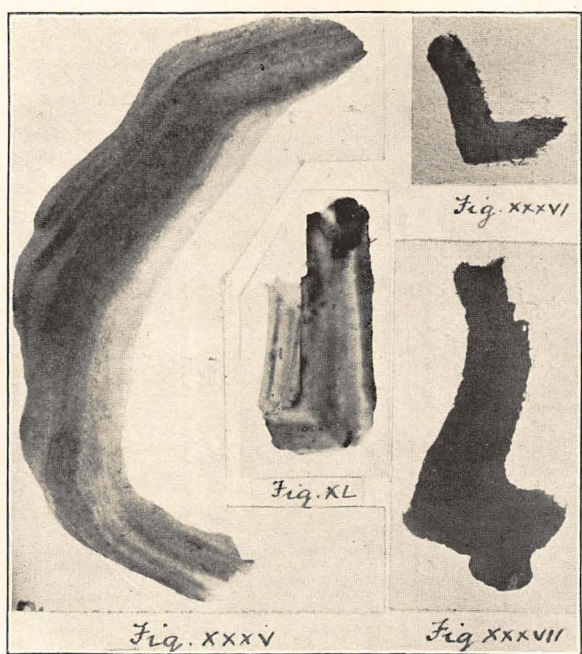
Fig. 34 shows the upper surface of the third sheet, i.e., a surface which was *inside* the packet of papers when held in Mrs. Deane's hands. The mark is an "S," light grey in colour. It was only perceived by me when I examined the paper later in the day on my return to my office after the sitting. It was not visible just after the sitting. The mark was very light, but, as in many other cases, the mark darkened considerably. Frequently after several days marks become very dark brown, verging on black.

February 5th, 1925. I obtained a striking result on the lower *inside* face of a piece of folded ferro-prussiate paper held flat between Mrs. Deane's hands. The result (not reproduced here) consisted of five pairs of lines radiating approximately from a common centre. The colour of the marks was light brown. The suggestion given on this day was "a hand with extended fingers, or five spokes of a wheel."

February 10th, 1925. I altered the experimental conditions (*for this sitting only*). Mrs. Deane sat alone in the darkroom, which was rendered darker than usual, and held a piece of plain white cardboard between her hands. Through the partition I suggested a "leg" both by repeating that word, and also by reading to her part of Hood's poem of "Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg." The result *vide* Fig. 35 is a crude delineation of a leg, a result impossible to obtain under the conditions, without previous knowledge of what I proposed to suggest. The colour of the mark was a very light yellow when first observed. In a few hours it darkened considerably.

February 17th, 1925. Fig. 36, obtained on this date, is of special interest, for I introduced a new article on which extra-normal impressions were to be obtained. This consisted of a "headband" of a piece of plain cartridge paper, 5 in. wide and 21 in. long, folded back 1 in. along its length. A piece of string was laid in its fold and thereby the paper was secured around Mrs. Deane's head forming a sort of crown or "headband." While this "headband" was in position, Mrs. Deane's hands were within a rectangular cardboard "tunnel," corrugated inside, and, as she was also under continuous observation, it was impossible for her to have lifted a hand to make any mark on the "headband." It should be noted that I always remove the band before I release Mrs. Deane's hands from the tunnel. The mark shown in the illustration appeared on the outer surface of that portion of the paper which lay about the centre of her forehead. It clearly resembles the letter "L."

Simultaneously with the above experiment Mrs. Deane had been holding between her hands (which were enclosed in the above-



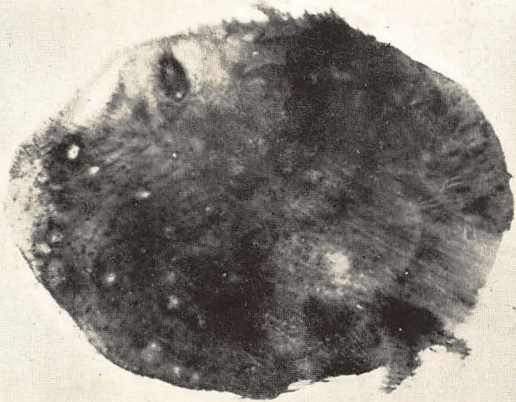


Fig. XLI



Fig. XLII



Fig. XLIV



Fig. XLIII

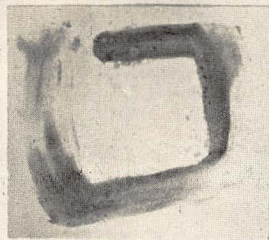


Fig. XLIIIa

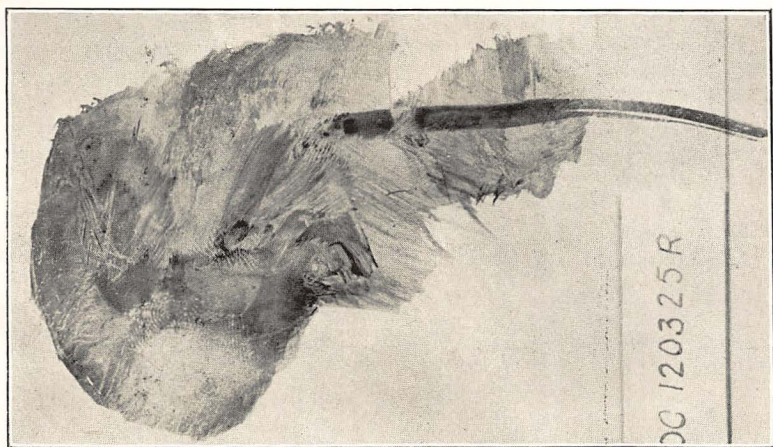
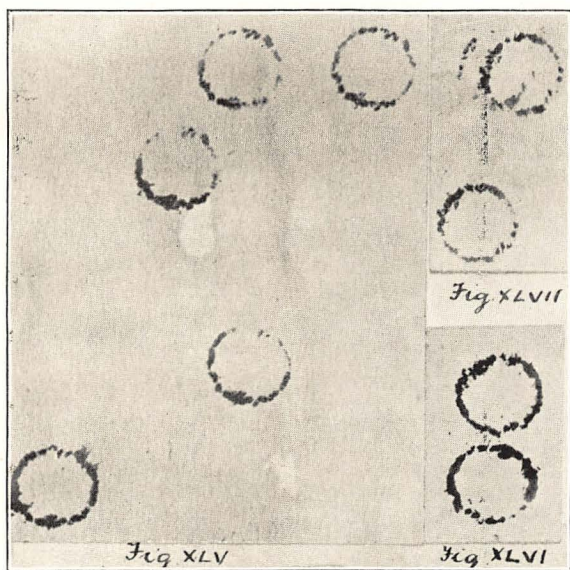


Fig. xliii (b).



mentioned "tunnel") a four-fold piece of plain cartridge paper. A mark somewhat similar to that on the "headband" was found on the upper surface of the *second* fold of paper inside the packet held between Mrs. Deane's hands, *vide* Fig. 37.

The experiment had been continued for forty minutes, and it had been suggested that a "leg" should be put on the paper. The letter "L" may be considered as an attempt at the first letter of this word.

February 17th, 1925. On this day I introduced another new feature into my experiments, namely, the holding between Mrs. Deane's hands of two pieces of untreated glass with ground surfaces on one side. They were ordinary "focussing glasses" of the size used in a half-plate camera. They were invariably held back to back with the ground surfaces outward; and Mrs. Deane's hands, with the glasses between them, were (unless otherwise stated) enclosed in a rectangular "tunnel" of cardboard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, 8 ins. wide and 12 ins. long. At the close of the experiments I withdraw the glasses from the end of the tunnel furthest from Mrs. Deane. The result to-day was a small deposit of light brown on the top ground surface. Later on we obtained on such glasses some very good markings which will be described under the respective dates. These glasses appear to be a particularly suitable base for the production of these abnormal markings. Furthermore, these experiments are easily controlled. Many of the markings on these ground glasses are very light in colour at first, and become damp when breathed upon. I find that their character can best be imitated by rubbing the ground surface lightly with soap. The conditions of the experiments and the nature of the designs preclude the possibility that Mrs. Deane could have made the marks with this substance. I have not found that marks made with soap alter in any way as do the psychic marks.

February 19th, 1925. On this day we obtained the perfect "ring" mark on the paper as described in my article in the April issue of this "Quarterly" (pp. 42 and 43).

In addition we obtained two linked "S's," Fig. 44, on one of two focussing glasses held between Mrs. Deane's hands under the strictest conditions. Mrs. Deane withdrew her hands from the tube, leaving the glasses therein, while I held the tube and took possession of it and its contents. During this experiment I kept suggesting "a leg, a ring or a circle."

February 24th, 1925. The verbal suggestion made on this occasion was "a ring, a leg or an L."

On a focussing glass appeared an "L" and an "S." Fig. 40 shows the "L," the square angles of which could hardly be produced by a finger.

March 3rd, 1925. Fig. 41 shows a result obtained on one of two focussing glasses held between Mrs. Deane's hands. In this case the "tunnel" was not used; Mrs. Deane's hands, with the plates between them, being wrapped by me in a black cloth I had brought with me.

The suggestion during all the experiments on this day was "a leg, a capital 'L,' or a circle." The figure is an enlargement by $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The large oval mark, resembling a potato, seen in the figure is remarkably coloured in pink and brown. This mark was obtained on the lower of the two plates. This is one of the most evidential results which I have obtained, as the extraordinary colouring could not have been produced by normal means, except by careful manipulation and the free use of the hands. This was quite impossible under the conditions of the experiment.

On this day I obtained the result shown in Fig. 42, on an *inside* leaf of a packet consisting of four layers of ferro-prussiate paper held between Mrs. Deane's hands for ten minutes under the usual strict conditions. The mark has some resemblance to an "S."

It occurred to me that as results obtained on chromated gelatine (Autotype Pigmented Tissue), one of which was described in my previous article, were so very evidential, I ought to make many more experiments with this material, for the tissue is soaked in water before being floated on to the glass supports; then the gelatine is splashed with warm water (100° Fahr.) and again unless the gelatine has been rendered insoluble (usually by the action of light) it will not adhere to the glass support; and, lastly, if the gelatine be rendered insoluble in any part, it will retain in its substance some of the pigment put into it by the manufacturers. It is obvious that marks put on by the fingers or otherwise with stain or varnish (even if this were possible under the conditions) would not withstand these various processes nor render the gelatine insoluble. I found, however, that all Mrs. Deane's marks on these tissues passed the above ordeals successfully.

I give below in my serial reports some of my experiments with this pigmented tissue, supplied by the Autotype Co.

If any reader can suggest how the gelatine in the special portions forming the designs can, under the imposed conditions, be rendered insoluble to some depth, I should be grateful for the information, and also for any other hints for further experiments.

March 10th, 1925. I brought with me six pieces of sensitized Autotype tissue, black in colour, half-plate size. The first two pieces were fastened side by side on a board. Mrs. Deane held her hands just above them, resting her wrists on a ledge at one end of the board. Both pieces, on developing, showed, transferred to the glass supports, large marks chiefly of a brown colour. On the right-hand piece was an "S." I suggested "a circle" all the time throughout the sitting. The gelatine had, of course, been rendered insoluble by some unknown action, or it would not have remained on the glass support, *vide* Fig. 43.

Pieces 3 and 4 were held back to back between Mrs. Deane's hands, placed flat on the sensitive sides of the paper. Both sheets were deeply affected. One of them showed a roughly drawn circle, in accordance with the suggestion.



Fig. LXIIIa

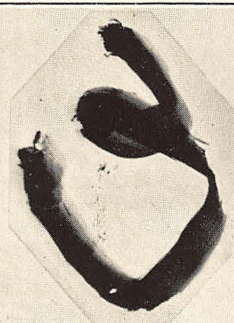


Fig. LXIIIb



Fig. LXIIIc

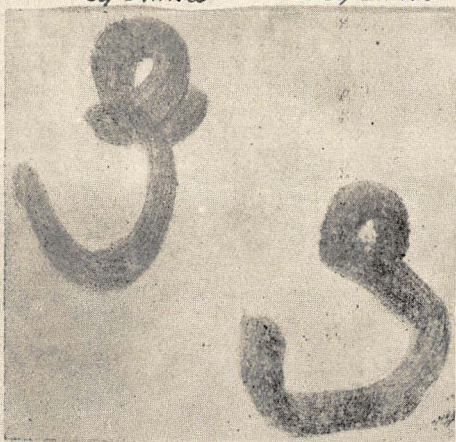


Fig. LXIIId



Fig. LXIIIe

Pieces 5 and 6 were treated as 3 and 4. One of these was affected. Thus five out of the six sheets had marks upon them.

The precautions I took were of the usual exhaustive description, and are detailed in my contemporary notes.

After this sitting I called at the Autotype Co.'s offices in Oxford Street, and showed the results above described to the manager there. He was interested, and examined the deposit with a lens. He said it had every appearance of the usual insoluble bi-chromated gelatine. He could not imagine why the gelatine was so brown instead of being black, for in most parts it is brown throughout. Only small parts contain the original black pigment. (When I have used white tissue, as I did always after this experiment, the white pigment remains white in the gelatine.)

March 12th, 1925. I obtained on the upper of the two focussing glasses, held in the usual manner for fifteen minutes, the mark shown in Fig. 43B. During this experiment Mrs. Deane's hands were confined in a new, narrower, rectangular cardboard "tunnel," $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 11 ins. long. The mark had a resemblance to some waxy material. The suggestion made was a "circle."

March 17th, 1925. I took with me to the sitting, for the first time, an electric torch with a red lamp. The torch was of a pattern in which the light is "switched on" by simply turning the torch on its side—a rapid and noiseless action. There was, therefore, nothing to warn Mrs. Deane of my intention to switch on the light. I projected the light from the lamp on to Mrs. Deane's hands at frequent and irregular intervals. From this date onwards I used the lamp at all my sittings to supplement the normal illumination of the dark room.

For the last experiment on this day Mrs. Deane held between her hands for fifteen minutes a packet consisting of four layers of paper. The hands and paper were within the "tunnel" above described. I enveloped Mrs. Deane's lap and legs in the black focussing cloth of my camera. The results were five rings of irregular outline on the upper surface of the first layer of paper, i.e., that under Mrs. Deane's right hand, and two similar rings on the upper surface of the second layer of paper, i.e., *inside* the packet. During the whole experiment I made the repeated suggestion, "Mrs. Deane will put a ring on the paper, many rings all over the paper."

The papers were not in any way creased. I had carefully examined Mrs. Deane's hands, and, as usual, wiped them with my own clean duster immediately before the experiment. The movement of her hands was also restricted by the narrow "tunnel." It is, therefore, impossible that she could have made these marks by normal means. The rings are all similar, though not identical—*vide* Figs. 45 and 46.

Throughout this sitting (as on other occasions) a strip of paper was hung up in the dark room near Mrs. Deane. Two rings similar to the foregoing appeared thereon—*vide* Fig. 47.

March 19th, 1925. The result shown in Fig. 49B was obtained on a "headband" of plain paper, similar to that described on p. 114. The conditions in regard to the cleaning of Mrs. Deane's hands were

as usual. I maintained close and continuous observation on Mrs. Deane's hands, aided by the frequent use of the electric torch. I am able to assert positively that she never touched the headband, which I myself put on and removed before and after each experiment.

Mrs. Deane also held two focussing glasses in the "tunnel" before described. Her lap and legs were enveloped in my black cloth. The result was two broad "M's" on one of the glasses—on that part thereof which was adjacent to her wrists. The marks had a white waxy appearance, the last stroke of the uppermost "M" having a brown tinge on one side. They darkened somewhat—the upper "M" turning brown, and the lower "M" becoming somewhat pink, *vide* Fig. 48. This photograph shows well the characteristic darkening of the originally pearly white substance.

The suggestion made throughout this sitting was "a capital 'M.' " The coincidence of the results on the glass and on the paper "headband" proves that the "M" shape is not a freak of "chance." In regard to the mark on the "headband" it should be specially noted that the last stroke of the "M" has apparently broken away, as if the letter had been brought ready made to be placed on to the paper. Other results also appear to me to suggest material and not drawings. In Fig. 49A I show the "M" reconstructed with the detached limb replaced in its proper position.

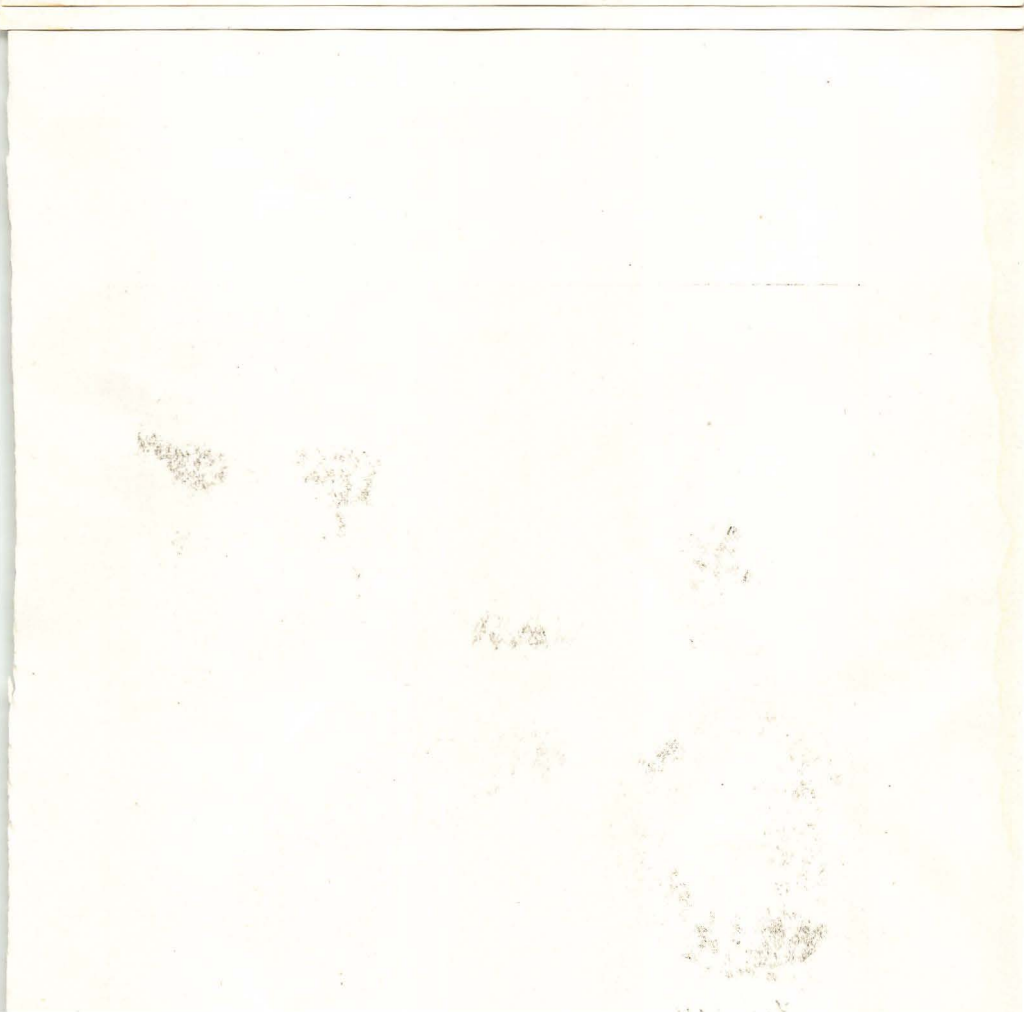
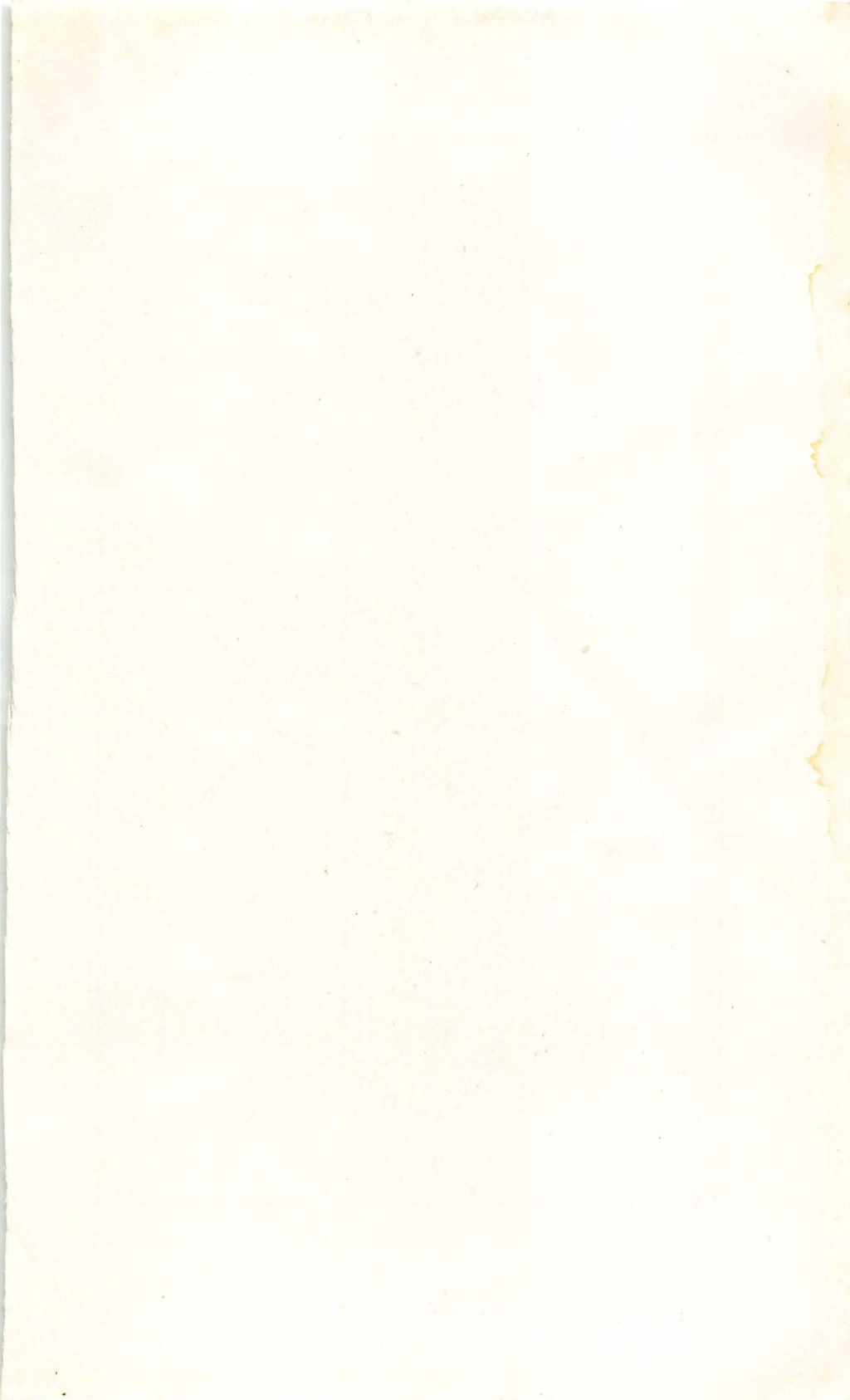
It is interesting to note that Mrs. Deane was unwell on this day. She was suffering considerable irritation from an eczemic rash, and felt that we were unlikely to have a good sitting. Her anticipations were, however, incorrect, as the results show.

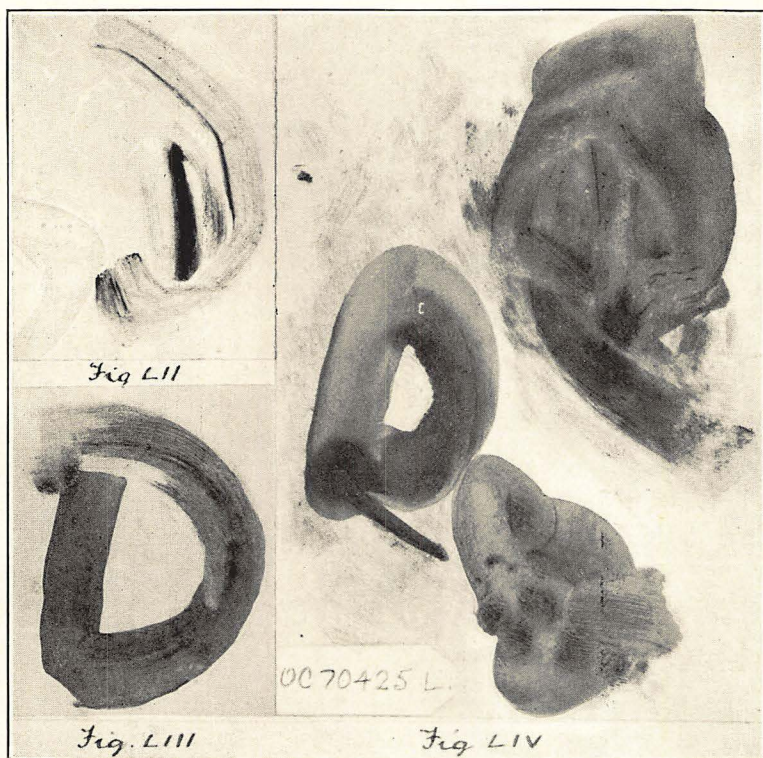
March 24th, 1925. I used six pieces of Autotype Cameo White Pigmented Tissue, and obtained good evidence of the influence of Mrs. Deane's hands on them. I do not reproduce these, as I subsequently obtained some much better results with the same material.

March 26th, 1925. I introduced, without previous notification to Mrs. Deane, a new item in my programme. I gave her a piece of plain cartridge paper, about 10 ins. by 7 ins., which she placed beneath her clothing against the skin of her breast. This paper was withdrawn after each of the other experiments of the day, and replaced before commencing the next experiment. The result is shown in Fig. 50. The mark is light yellow, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter, and somewhat resembles a toothed wheel. The mark was on the face of the paper furthest from the skin.

On this day, also, Mrs. Deane held between her hands in the "tunnel" a packet of twelve sheets of wax paper. The result was a large but very faint "S" on an *inside* sheet—the fifth from the bottom. All but the edges of the packet had cohered into a mass owing to the pressure and warmth of the hands. This "S" became slightly darker before I left the sitting.

Third experiment. Two half-plate focussing glasses placed between hands imprisoned in the "tunnel." I suggested the letter "D" during the whole experiment. The result is shown in Fig. 52.





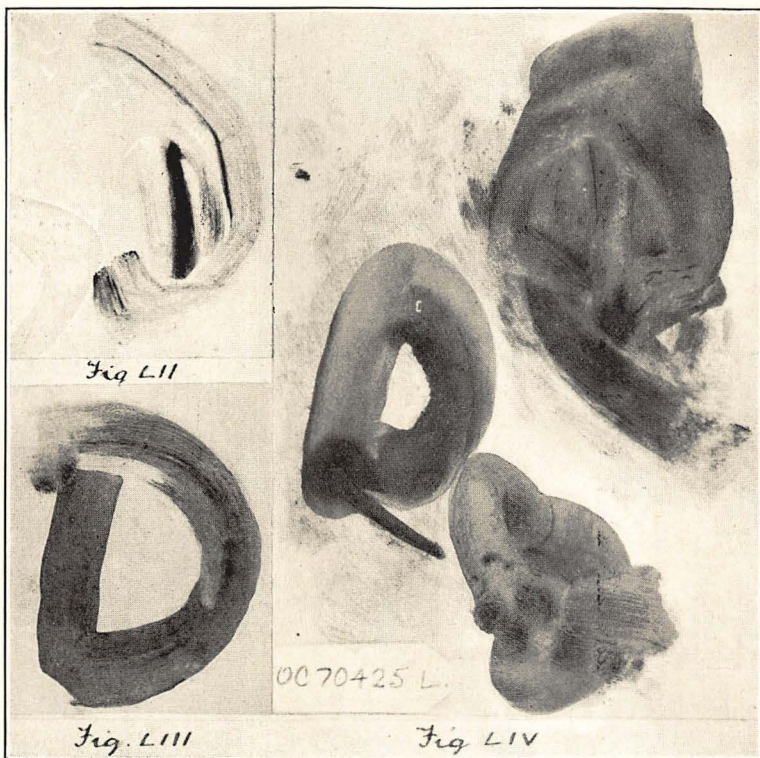


Fig. LII

Fig. LIII

Fig. LIV

0070425 L.

March 31st, 1925. Fig. 53 shows a result obtained on one of two focussing glasses. Mrs. Deane's hands, with the plates between them, were covered with my duster, while her lap and skirt were covered with my black cloth. The suggestion throughout all experiments on this day was "the letter 'D.'" The illustration shows that one of the marks has a clear resemblance to this letter. The marks had a white waxy sheen, as before.

On this day I also put a large piece of ferro-prussiate paper under Mrs. Deane's *booted* feet, marking the positions of the feet with a pencil. I covered her lap and skirt with my black focussing cloth. Her hands never came lower than her knees. This experiment was made without previous warning. A "7" appeared between the boots, and a *pair* of marks like acorns, in two colours, came under the left shoe (Fig. 51). The two last marks appeared during the following experiment. (N.B.—She already had her hands in the "tunnel" before I placed the paper under her feet.) The duplication of the acorn mark is a feature to be noted.

April 2nd, 1925. Three pieces of plain cartridge paper, folded (making twelve pages in all), were enclosed in a large envelope with the corners cut off (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.). The result was a greyish yellowish mark on pp. 6 and 7 in juxtaposition—not far from left-hand corner. There was no creasing of the paper, no noise, no suspicious movement. These marks, as usual, became darker.

April 7th, 1925. Third experiment. Hands in narrow cardboard tube. Two pieces of plain focussing glass held between hands. I suggested a capital "D" all the time. Result, *vide* Fig. 54.

The spike coming out of the letter "D" really suggests that the "operator" put it there to meet any suggestion that Mrs. Deane's fingers drew the letter. The original should be seen. It appears to be evidence of independent acute (!) intelligence.

April 9th, 1925. The most striking result to-day was with a packet of wax paper held between Mrs. Deane's hands imprisoned in the narrow cardboard tube for fifteen minutes. I took the paper from Mrs. Deane through the open end facing me. On opening the sheets I found a large light brown mark on the surface of two adjacent sheets, quite wet. In a few days this turned dark brown. The sheets had all cohered as usual, including the two where the moist mark showed itself.

April 14th, 1925. Third experiment. A pair of focussing glasses as before. I was suggesting a square. Result on one plate—three sides of a square.

April 21st, 1925. Mrs. Deane was suffering from a very severe dog bite on her forearm, about twenty tooth punctures, near her left wrist; so she was quite unable to do any manipulation with that hand or arm. Yet, under strict surveillance conditions (red torch, etc.), a large "S" appeared on the focussing glass resting on her left hand, and on the other glass a square. I had been suggesting a square, *vide* Fig. 43A.

April 23rd, 1925. Third experiment. Two pieces of focussing glass. A triangle suggested. Result: On the top plate an incomplete triangle. While examining this plate, the marks on which were very faint, Mrs. Deane said "I am impressed to breathe on the plate to make the marks more visible." Breathing on them did make the marks more visible, and they became much darker some days later.

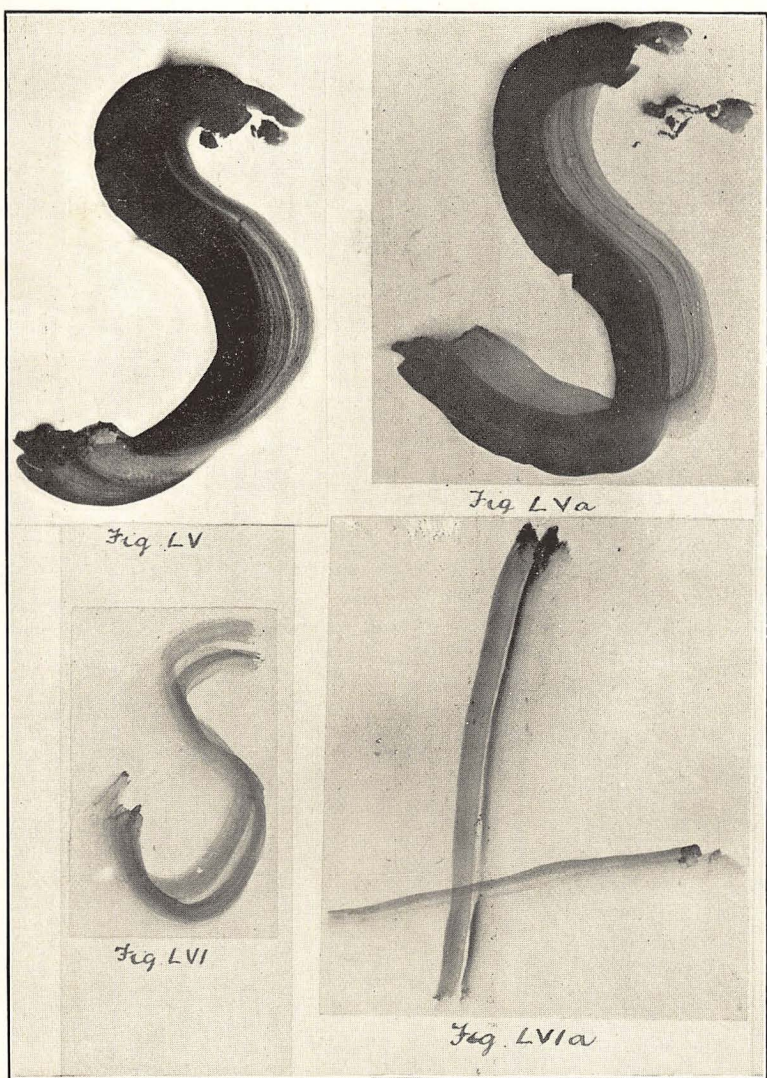
April 28th, 1925. No result worth recording. Mrs. Deane unwell.

April 30th, 1925. Remarkable results were obtained with Autotype White Cameo Pigmented Tissue. On the evening before the sitting I sensitized six pieces of this tissue (half-plate size). When dry I placed them in a box wrapped in two pieces of brown paper, and carried them thus to the sitting on the following day. I pinned two of the pieces of tissue on a wooden board, with a 2 ins. wide ledge, with their sensitized faces upwards. Mrs. Deane held her two hands flat over these pieces for fifteen minutes. The wrist rested on the ledge of the above-mentioned board, the hands did not actually touch the pieces of tissue. As usual I observed very closely throughout the experiment, using the electric torch frequently without notice to Mrs. Deane; and I can honestly state that Mrs. Deane did not move her hands during this experiment. At the end thereof I removed the board with the tissues upon it.

Figs. 55 and 55A show the results obtained, namely, a large "S" on each of the papers very much alike. The colour of these marks was brown and white, and give one the impression of angular bars bent into "S" form.

The second pair of sheets of tissue yielded the marks as shown in Figs. 56 and 56A. The last pair yielded no marks. I developed the whole six at my office, using transparent glass supports bought of the Autotype Co. The two last tissues gave blank glasses; the other four bore the brown marks, firmly fixed, with a fair quantity of the white pigmented gelatine which had evidently become insoluble by the action or proximity of Mrs. Deane's hands, following the contour of the "S" designs, proving beyond a doubt that the marks were produced by some means altogether beyond any fraudulent normal process generally known.

May 5th, 1925. I took with me, as a surprise to Mrs. Deane, a wooden structure like hand "stocks." The nature of this will be clear from the annexed sketch. The easel is held in position by three long pins. There is no doubt that this apparatus effectually immobilized Mrs. Deane's hands. Mrs. Deane was quite willing to use this apparatus. The easel also effectually prevents her from seeing her own hands and the material under them. I had sensitized overnight two pieces of Autotype Cameo White Pigmented Tissue, half-plate size, pinned side by side on a thin board. I put Mrs. Deane's hands in the "stocks" and placed the board with the tissues in position, and asked Mrs. Deane to keep her hands just above the tissues, and not to touch them. Result: Under the



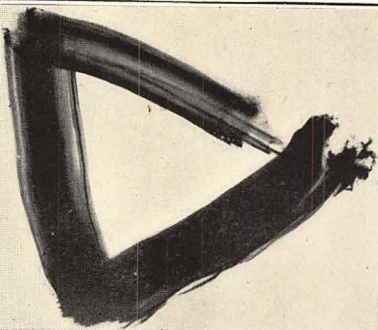


Fig. LVII

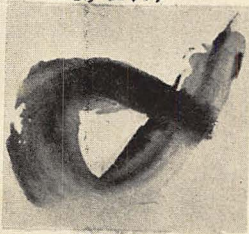
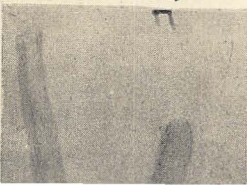


Fig. LVIII

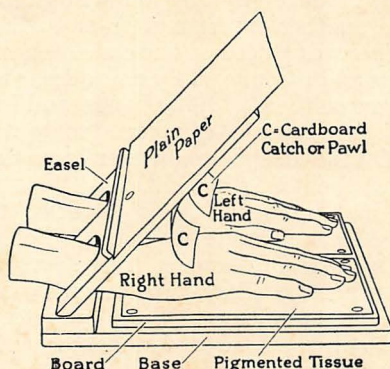


Fig. LIX



left hand nothing ; under the right hand several deep brown-red indefinite blotches.

During one experiment with the "stocks" to-day, I placed a piece of plain cartridge paper on the easel. While Mrs. Deane's



hands were imprisoned in the "stocks" a mark about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, with a blob of liquid at its lower extremity of a light brownish colour, which darkened, came on the paper.

On the "breast paper" to-day appeared a small pinkish "7."

On May 7th I obtained some very striking results with Autotype Cameo White Pigmented Tissue. On this occasion Mrs. Deane's wrists were confined in the "stocks" described and illustrated above. There is no doubt that this apparatus effectually immobilizes her hands. The easel also cuts off her hands from her eyes. I employed my electric torch frequently, and all the other usual precautions were applied.

Two pieces of the tissue were pinned side by side on a board over which Mrs. Deane's hands rested without contact therewith. I made a vigorous and sustained suggestion that a triangle with broad sides should appear on the tissue. The result on the tissue under the right hand was a dark brown triangle with thick sides (*vide* Fig. 57). On the piece of tissue under the left hand was a large brown "S." Note the peculiar character of the triangle suggesting a bent and broken thin strip of wood.

I removed the tissues to my office and I was successful in transferring the gelatine to the prepared transparent glass supports which I had bought from the Autotype Co. In accordance with the directions, the results, after transference to the supports, were thoroughly splashed with hot water at a temperature of 100°F . The brown marks still remained on the supports together with insoluble gelatine following the designs, impregnated with the white colouring matter originally in the tissue. It seems obvious that if these marks had been produced by fraudulent manipulation, they

would have disappeared during the foregoing treatment, and no gelatine would have been rendered insoluble. There is, therefore, clear evidence of a true chemical or physico-chemical action — an action which, under the experimental conditions, could not possibly have been produced by any known means.

During this and another experiment to-day with the "stocks," a piece of plain paper was placed on the easel. As the easel locks in Mrs. Deane's hands and is removed by me to free them, Mrs. Deane could not put designs on them with her hands, and I think I need not state that I should have seen if she had tried to do it with her chin, tongue or nose. On the first piece of paper came the triangle, Fig. 58; on the second the "S," Fig. 59.

May 14th, 1925. I used the hand "stocks" in all to-day's experiments. Mrs. Deane wore a headband. Before beginning the experiment Mrs. Deane and I discussed the colours of the marks and commented on the fact that they were generally brown or yellow. As if to show the independence of the "operator" a small blue violet triangle came on the headband, together with two sides of a larger triangle in the same colour.

I put an identifiable envelope containing twelve sheets of wax paper used on a previous occasion, bearing no mark, on the lower shelf in the dark room without saying anything to Mrs. Deane about it, and as I had packets of "Seltona" paper and boxes lying about on the shelves and was handling them, Mrs. Deane would not notice this particular envelope, and I know she did not withdraw the wax paper from it. I found a large brown "S" on the top sheet of the wax paper.

May 21st, 1925. Mrs. Deane washed her hands in water and wiped them on a duster which I had brought with me. She held two pieces of "Seltona" photo printing paper, half-plate size, between her hands, *while I held her hands with mine, one above and one below, during the whole fifteen minutes of this experiment.* I suggested a "4" should come. Result: A large "4" on the upper paper under the palm of her right hand, brownish in colour, and some brown finger marks. I put the "Seltona" paper into hypo. The brown marks, including the "4," got fainter, but remained. The colour did not run at all (*vide* Fig. 60).

May 26th, 1925. Throughout this sitting I suggested the figure "3," or the Greek letter "phi." All usual precautions, in regard to the inspection and cleansing of Mrs. Deane's hands, were taken. The results are really remarkable.

Mrs. Deane held between her hands for fifteen minutes a packet consisting of sixteen pieces of waxed paper, which were pinned together at the left-hand corner furthest from her wrists. The pressure and warmth of her hands caused all the sheets to cohere somewhat. At the close of the experiment I removed the packet and saw that the upper surface of the top sheet had a "3" upon it (*vide* Fig. 63D). I then separated the sheets and found another "3" on one of the inner sheets, *viz.* on p. 13 (*vide* Fig. 63E). It is, perhaps,

unnecessary to point that water stains or colours will not "take" on wax paper.

For the next experiment the "stocks" apparatus, described above, was used. A piece of plain cartridge paper was fixed by me to the easel, and Mrs. Deane's hands duly secured in the "stocks" by means of the said easel. While her hands were imprisoned I rubbed them separately and thoroughly on a piece of clean paper. Neither hand made any mark thereon. I then placed beneath her hands the board shown in the sketch, on which were pinned two pieces of Autotype White Cameo Tissue. After fifteen minutes I removed the board. I then removed the easel. I found on each of the tissues a large "3," brown in colour (*vide* Figs. 63B and 63c). I transferred these successfully to glass. On the paper fixed to the easel was the mark shown in Fig. 63A, which was light brown in colour. It will be observed that Mrs. Deane had no opportunity to touch the easel paper.

I consider that the results of this day's sitting are among the most evidential which I have obtained.

June 2nd, 1925. This day I suggested a "B." Second experiment: A packet of wax paper held between Mrs. Deane's hands. Result: No coloration anywhere. I took the papers away with me as I always do. A few days later I found a "B"-like brown stain on p. 1 thereof.

Third experiment: Two sensitized Autotype White Cameo half-plate size tissues, brought with me already pinned on a board side by side. Before this experiment I examined Mrs. Deane's hands and wiped them with a clean duster I had brought with me. I had not the "stocks" with me to-day. I had my ruby electric torch and used it freely during this third experiment. Mrs. Deane put her hands flat on the two pieces of tissue, the palms were slightly cupped in the usual natural relaxed condition. I suggested a "B." Mrs. Deane asked me "Why?" I said because it was easy to write in one stroke. She suggested a capital B was a two stroke letter. I pointed out that the straight stroke could be produced by an upward movement of which the two loops could be a continuation. My suggestion was a capital "B" on one paper and an "S" on the other. I kept on repeating it and managed to get a slight laugh out of Mrs. Deane. The result was a thick brown "B" on the right side about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height made with a single stroke as described by me. On the left sheet there was a brown "S" also about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high. Both these tissues were developed by me at my office, and left the marks fairly thick on the glass supports accompanied with white insoluble gelatine, Figs. 61 and 62.

June 4th, 1925. A packet composed of sixteen sheets of wax paper was held between the hands as usual for fifteen minutes. A capital "W" being the suggestion. The sheets cohered owing to the warmth and pressure of the hands. When separated a faint "W" could be discerned by holding them up to the light. The mark (*inside*) darkened, and two days after the sitting was quite clear.

June 9, 1925. For the third experiment of this day Mrs. Deane's hands were secured in the "stocks." Two pieces of white pigmented tissue being on the board beneath them, and a piece of plain paper on the "easel." I placed a box containing twelve sticks of coloured chalk on a shelf in the dark room. On this day I made a new kind of suggestion. I mentioned no letter or figure but simply said "Mrs. Deane must put on the paper the letter of which I am thinking." I thought of the letter "N." While this experiment was in progress the usual headband and breast paper were in position, and a piece of plain paper was in each of her shoes. The results were: (a) A crude "N" on the "easel" paper—pinkish-brown in colour with a large vermillion coloured mark near it. (The colour corresponded with one of the chalks in the box.) (b) Marks on both of the tissues, one very slightly resembling an "N." (c) A distinct "N" (reversed) on the headband. (d) On one of the foot papers a large pinkish brown mark. All the usual precautions in regard to cleansing and inspection of hands and feet were taken.

June 11, 1925. For the fourth experiment on this day Mrs. Deane's hands were in the "stocks," a piece of plain paper on the "easel," and two of the usual focussing glasses were placed horizontally under her hands. Headband and breast paper as usual; feet, in this case, bare, on plain cartridge paper.

Suggestion: "A Greek 'omega,' or the letter of which I am thinking." "R" was thought of. Result: On the right-hand glass a small "R." On the left-hand glass a large "S"—both in a yellow colour, but not powdery like chalk, *vide* Figs. 63 and 64.

On the breast paper, near the top edge of the surface, in contact with the skin, was a blue mark resembling an "omega," except that the central loop was too large. On the foot paper to the right of the right foot was a large mark resembling blue chalk.

June 18, 1925. I suggested again "the letter of which I am thinking." Not once did the letter slip from my tongue. Before arriving at Mrs. Deane's I had written the chosen letter "Y" in my notebook. The third, fourth and fifth experiments of this day being rather important they are reported in some detail.

Third experiment: Mrs. D.'s hands imprisoned in a cardboard box (with a lid) brought with me. The body of the box had two holes at one side—just large enough for Mrs. Deane's wrists. Hands inspected and wiped while in box; cameo white pigmented tissue under each hand. Lid on box. Suggestion made for fifteen minutes. No result.

Fourth experiment: Two pieces of plain focussing glass were substituted for the tissues. Result after fifteen minutes' suggestion: A large "Y" on one of the plates of a pearly lustre.

Fifth experiment: Disappointed with getting no mark on the pigmented tissues. I asked Mrs. Deane to make a final experiment with them. Not letting her hands leave the box I substituted for the glasses the two pieces of pigmented tissue used unsuccessfully in experiment "three." I opened the box after five minutes and found

on the left-hand piece of tissue a large thick brown mark about 3 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. This was successfully transferred to glass.

Special attention is directed to the fact that on this day, as on June 9 and 11, I obtained *clear performances of suggestions which were made mentally, and never spoken.*

In these two articles I have simply given a bald catalogue of experimental results for which, it is claimed, no normal explanation can be given.

The "acid test" of the genuineness of any psychic phenomenon is that it is not merely improbable but *impossible* that it could have been produced by normal means. I venture to think that most of my results will pass this test.

Similar experiments can be carried out most easily ; and it may be found that many mediumistic persons can produce similar effects. Will any who succeed kindly communicate with me and thereby assist me to establish the reality of the phenomena reported in these two articles ? for such facts require ample corroboration before they can be accepted. I shall be pleased to send to any person willing to help me (and when one makes such statements as I have made one needs support) a printed paper of instructions.

THE "MARGERY" MEDIUMSHIP.

A RECORD AND A SUMMARY.

WHAT is known as "the Crandon case" is likely to prove a landmark in the history of conditions imposed by psychical researchers and methods used by them in experiment with the medium for psychical phenomena. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has offered us an account of this case, but in view of a detailed publication in the "Boston Herald" of January 26th, and a fairly full summary which appeared in our contemporary, "Light," for February 14th, we propose only to give our readers an outline of the facts bringing the record up to date. We reproduce a flashlight photograph taken during one of the sittings which shows a ball of white ectoplasm under the hinged flap of the bell box. This is from a photograph kindly lent by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Readers may be reminded that the medium is the wife of a surgeon of high standing in Boston, and that her services were gratuitously offered to the Committee of the "Scientific American" newspaper instituted as a result of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's lectures in 1923 and of his good offices in obtaining Dr. and Mrs. Crandon's consent that she should enter the competition advertized by that journal. The original Committee consisted of Dr. W. Franklin Prince, of the American S.P.R.; Dr. H. Carrington, of the London S.P.R., known for his defence of the mediumship of Eusapia Palladino; Dr. McDougall, English professor of psychology at Harvard University; and Dr. Comstock, lecturer on physics at the Massachusetts Institute. Houdini, the conjurer, acted as the fifth member of the Committee; and Mr. Malcolm Bird was present as Secretary.

From the first a lack of harmony and mutual confidence seems to have been apparent. "Houdini," says Sir Arthur, "will not trust Dr. Carrington or Mr. Bird. Carrington and Bird return the compliment." Dr. Prince does not accept Dr. McDougall's assurance that he has perfect control of the medium's left arm. In spite of this want of harmony the phenomena seem to have been numerous. Dr. and Mrs. Crandon behaved from the first with much generosity. They announced that if the prize of 2,500 dollars, offered by the "Scientific American" for any well-attested phenomena were won by them, it would be handed over for psychic research. They paid in part the expenses of the members of the Committee in coming to Boston and entertained them while there; and there were ninety sittings. They bore with exemplary patience the irritations arising from the disputants, while even the gross insult inflicted on



Flashlight Photograph showing Ectoplasm.

them by one member of the Committee did not prevent them from continuing the sittings. "Personally," says Sir Arthur, "I think that they erred upon the side of virtue, and that from the moment Houdini uttered the word 'fraud' the Committee should have been compelled either to disown him or to cease their visits."

The "spirit-control" of the medium professes to be her dead brother Walter, a virile personality whose masculine voice resounded through the room, often at some distance from the medium, and continued equally loud when the medium's mouth was filled with water. This fact does not seem to have impressed the Committee. No less than thirty different phenomena were presented but so ill-arranged was the procedure of this scientific body that no award could be made without their unanimous decision, or at best a vote of four out of five. But the members did not attend regularly. It was therefore possible for diligent members like Dr. Carrington and Mr. Bird to obtain essential evidence which Dr. Prince or Houdini, who attended comparatively few sittings, would fail to get. Any negative decision arrived at by the Committee would, under such conditions, have no weight as a judicial finding, and the conclusions of the minority who witnessed all the phenomena would be entitled to respect.

The phenomena included phosphorescent lights, movement of objects, touches on the sitters when the doctor and his wife were under strict control, etc., etc. The chief tests centred around an electric apparatus which consisted of a dry cell and a bell inside a padlocked box. On the box-lid was a hinged wooden flap held up by a spring which, on pressure, made an electric contact and rang the bell. The bell was rung many hundreds of times during the sittings, even when placed out of all possible reach of the medium, and once while resting on Dr. Prince's lap while he waved his arms all over it. Mr. Joseph de Wyckoff, who was present as one of the sitters, heard the bell ring several times at his request, in good effective light at a distance of several feet from the medium whilst he controlled both her hands and her feet.

Dr. Carrington and Mr. Bird, after a time, yielded to the evidence of their senses and declared their conviction; the result being a cabal against them by other members of the committee. Dr. Prince and Houdini seemed to have held the theory that Mr. Bird was helping to produce the results that they could not explain, although the same results were apparent in his absence. Mr. Bird, in consequence, was forced to resign the secretaryship, and Dr. Prince took his place. "No attempt," says Sir Arthur, "seems to have been made by the rest of the Committee to sustain their own official against this dishonourable charge which was not supported by a tittle of proof." Yet this charge is repeated in a pamphlet subsequently printed and broadcast by Houdini.

By the end of August the Committee presented an interim individual report. Dr. Carrington, who had been most diligent and had attended forty sittings, says, "I am convinced that genuine

phenomena have occurred here." Dr. Prince, who had only attended six sittings, "Thus far the experiments have not scientifically and conclusively proved the existence of supernatural powers." Professor McDougall was non-committal. As to this Sir Arthur remarks, "One can quite sympathize with the position of eminent men who suddenly find that the confession of a truth may weigh heavily against them. Oliver Lodges and William Barretts do not abound, but at the same time one may fairly ask, 'Is it a moral position to take part in an investigation where one is prepared to agree with negative evidence, but knows in advance that positive evidence can hardly be publicly admitted?' On one occasion, May 12th, Professor McDougall, in face of some phenomenon, declared, 'If that happens again, I shall leave this house an altered man.' It did promptly happen again, but the alteration was not apparent."

Now as to Houdini. This man was first present at two sittings (July 23rd and 24th); many phenomena occurred, everything done or said was recorded by dictaphone and typed in the next room. Houdini signed the records as correct. He afterwards wrote to people at a distance who had no means of checking his statement, saying that the programme was fraudulent. Such a letter has been seen by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle who cannot quote it as it is marked "private," although in the highest degree defamatory. It ends with the curious argument that the medium had nothing to gain in any way and that therefore her action was suspicious. Houdini, in his pamphlet, suggests that the contact bell was rung by the medium advancing her foot and pressing the board with it—this at a time when it was placed between his own feet. He asserts that the medium used her head in order to move a table, but she could hardly use it to crumple up the cabinet. Houdini, however, signed the account of these sittings which stated that the "controls" were all right at the time; but the controls applied to sitters were not all right, as, by Houdini's own admission, he, by permission of Mr. Munn, proprietor of the "Scientific American," another sitter (who, as an interested party, should really not have been present), had one hand free with which he was feeling round in the dark. The sending of these letters shows that Houdini had the prior intent to make the mediumship appear fraudulent, and that with his ingenuity as a professional conjurer this might be an easy matter. But he had not taken account of the medium's "spirit-control."

Here is the strange story from the actual record. On August 25th, Houdini arrived for a final test. Two days before, "Walter" had warned the circle that some trick would be attempted. When Houdini arrived he brought with him a portentous box, into which the lady was to be shut and fastened in with eight padlocks, leaving her arms extended at two side holes and her head at the top. Although he was only one of the Committee the other members were not allowed by Houdini to examine this box before use by the medium. This

clumsy apparatus was put into use and the forces present showed what they thought of it by at once bursting the front open, bending the metal staples. Houdini said that the lady could have done it by muscular effort, but neither he nor Dr. Prince could assert that there had been any evidence of strain or effort ; nor could he explain why, after all this fuss, the box he had brought with its eight padlocks was so flimsy that a woman could smash it open. A considerable wrangle ensued which, says Sir Arthur, did not make for harmonious conditions when the circle was resumed.

The contact apparatus was on the table and the question was whether it could ring when the medium was in the box when her hands were controlled. Houdini was holding the left hand of the medium with his right, his left hand was held by Mr. Munn, as to whom Sir Arthur says that it is a pity that his presence was permitted at this crucial sitting since, as he obviously had a large money stake in the discrediting of the medium, he might have been held to have purposely relaxed his hold upon Houdini's left hand, as is admitted on the previous occasion. Sir Arthur suggests that Mr. Munn, being a man of honour, it is possible that Houdini relaxed his own left hand by the old device of making one hand appear as two. "Whatever the cause, the result was dramatic. The voice of 'Walter' was suddenly heard calling out 'Comstock, take the box out in the white light and examine it.' This was done, and shocking to relate, the rubber eraser from an ordinary pencil was found to have been inserted into the angle so as to prevent the upper board descending and ringing the bell. Who placed it there ? Who was it who had declared against the phenomena and had therefore an interest in stopping them ? A cruel trick had clearly been played in order to discredit the medium. It took some deftness to fasten that rubber into the right place. Who was there present who might have had that cleverness of touch ? These questions answer themselves, and it is suggestive that Houdini's pamphlet suppresses the whole incident."

The séance was held in Dr. Comstock's house, and Sir Arthur holds Dr. Crandon to blame for his leniency in overlooking so gross an offence and allowing the sittings to continue. The very next night there was a second sitting, Houdini again being present. This time the medium was to be enclosed with only her head and arms out of the box. After entering it and before it was closed and padlocked, the medium, as if inspired, asked that it should be examined. Houdini replied, "Oh, no, that is not necessary." Having fastened her in, Houdini felt up along her left arm with his own right hand until it had passed through the hole in the box. No intelligible reason can be given for this action. An instant later the voice of "Walter" was heard, "What did you do that for, Houdini ? You ——— ! You cad, you ! There is a ruler in this cabinet ! You unspeakable cad ! You won't live for ever," and proceeded to curse him for his treachery.

Houdini cried, "Oh, this is terrible ! I don't know anything about any ruler. Why should I do a thing like that ?" After a short

conversation the lights were turned on, and Houdini was found with his head in his hands in a state of prostration. "I am not well. I am not myself!" he cried. The cabinet was examined and sure enough there was found within it a folded two-foot rule with six-inch segments. "I am willing to forget this if you are!" cried Houdini. "I do not think," says Sir Arthur, "that it should be forgotten or that it will be forgotten."

Had this rule not been discovered, it might have been deadly for the medium whose arms, in the next experiment, were to have been drawn inside the holes. Suppose the contact-bell had then rung, it would have been a final proof of psychic power. But this rule, if extended two feet, might possibly reach the board. It has been suggested that it had been left there by some careless carpenter (of course overlooked by Houdini who brought the box); but can any man imagine such a coincidence that he should leave the one implement which would discredit whatever the medium would do?

Incredible as it may appear, Houdini, in spite of this complete fiasco, none the less accused the long-suffering lady of fraud, and so got his advertisement after all. He says, "Summing up my investigations of the five séances I attended of 'Margery,' in view of the fact that I deliberately caught her manipulating with her head, shoulders and left foot . . . and the blank séances . . . my decision is that everything that took place at the séances which I attended was a deliberate and conscious fraud." Houdini has pushed self-advertisement and defamation to the point of explaining how his skill and his wonderful box had stopped all phenomena. "An inch of wood," says Sir Arthur, "is likely always to stop phenomena just as an inch of porcelain would stop an electric current. In each case natural laws are involved. An investigator who imagines that he disproves phenomena by checking or stopping them, only proves his own ignorance of the subject; though, in Houdini's case, that had already been amply shown by the innumerable errors in the book to which he has put his name."

So far we have followed Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's account. We are glad to hear that, to their credit, Dr. W. F. Prince, Dr. Comstock, Professor McDougall, Dr. Carrington and Mr. Bird have each and all repudiated the scandalous assertions.

According to reports reaching us from the American papers it seems that Houdini is now attempting to stigmatize Mrs. Crandon as a "social climber," and that he is breathing out threatenings of an action at law against Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

More recently we have to chronicle the further experiments made by Mr. Eric Dingwall with this medium, which, to judge by the public reports, have been distinctly favourable to the view that the phenomena produced were of a supernormal nature. Dr. Morton Prince, the well-known psychologist, in a long letter to the "Boston Herald," dated February 1st, claims that the labours of the "Scientific American" Committee were bound to end in a fiasco owing to the conditions under which they were compelled to work.

One of these, he claims, is a full and adequate light ; another being that the experimenters shall alter, modify and determine the conditions at will according to the effects produced. "A person in a trance or, for that matter, when fully awake," he says, "will subconsciously and without being aware of the fact, practise fraudulent acts It is for this reason that the experimenters themselves as well as the medium must be under controlled observation. In darkness this is impossible."

Dr. M. Prince finds fault with Mr. Dingwall's public utterances which, he says, created an atmosphere of sensationalism and propaganda, and he attacks the English Society for Psychical Research for failure to examine substance claimed to be ectoplasm, and takes exception to Mr. Dingwall's report as breaking all the canons of scientific reporting. He announces on authority an offer by the Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology of an award of 5,000 dollars to anyone claiming to produce supernormal material phenomena under rigid laboratory conditions and by recognized scientific methods in full light, with a committee appointed by that Journal.

Dr. Crandon, the husband of the medium, in a satirical letter burlesquing Dr. Morton Prince's offer, announces that he will pay awards aggregating 130,000 dollars for phenomena each of which is to be photographed and developed in full white light. (1) 10,000 dollars for the full materialization of a spirit-form on the roof of the Copley-Plaza in bright sunlight at noon on any Tuesday. (2) 20,000 dollars for the metamorphosis of a larva into a butterfly without a cocoon on the north wall of the public library on December 15th, 1925, ten minutes before midnight. (3) 100,000 dollars to produce a meteorite which shall fall from the sky on the State House dome at 10.15 a.m. any Friday, it being understood that if the stone does not appear there is no such thing as a meteorite."

The "Scientific American" Committee gave their verdict on the "Margery" case on February 12th, after nearly a year's investigations. Their verdict was that "Margery" had failed to produce any evidence of supernormal phenomena. Three of the Committee concurred in the opinion that she had failed to give positive evidence of any exceptional gifts. Another, Houdini, who, to judge by the newspaper report, has been allowed to vote, has denounced her as a fraud, and has alleged that he obtained a hundred proofs of her quackery. The fifth committeeman, Hereward Carrington, has recorded his belief in the genuineness of her powers. Malcolm Bird, Secretary of the Committee, has also publicly attested the abnormal nature of his experiences, and we regret to learn that he has suffered for his courage. Dr. McDougall makes these additional comments, "As long ago as November, 1923, when I had enjoyed only a few sittings, I wrote 'Margery's' husband stating frankly that I was inclined to regard all the phenomena I had observed as produced by normal means, possibly with the admirable design of testing and exposing the gullibility of scientific men who

venture to dabble in the field of psychic research. Since that date I have taken part in three series of sittings eagerly looking for evidence of supernormal phenomena and doing my best to keep my mind open to such evidence. During this period the inclination described above has grown steadily stronger, in the main, in spite of some minor fluctuations, and has become well-nigh irresistible."

Mr. Orson D. Munn, publisher of the "Scientific American," after reviewing the case, says, "The psychic award will not be granted to 'Margery.' It is only fair to state, however, that this fact has no financial significance. At the beginning of the sittings with her, 'Margery' stated that she was not applying for the money reward and would not accept it personally if received. The 'Margery' case being disposed of so far as the Committee and the "Scientific American" are concerned, the Committee will now proceed with the investigation of other persons who have applied for the award and whose cases are awaiting attention. There has been no change whatsoever in the personnel of the Committee nor in its plan of procedure."

We would like to ask whether this last paragraph implies that Houdini will again be allowed to act on the Committee, as this would be naturally inferred from a public statement as quoted from the "Boston Herald" of February 12th, 1925.

There should be no suspicion of bias or discreditable method if the future work of this Committee is to command public respect, and we would add that unless the attendances of its members are reasonably frequent, they cannot give judicial opinion upon results which may have occurred in their absence. It seems absurd to have to make so obvious a remark.

The difficulties lie in two directions: (1) That most of the phenomena occurred in darkness; (2) that so much of what occurred was subject to "spirit-control" and direction of "Walter." As to the first of these objections, it will be a reproach to scientific men if they cannot devise tests which are as valid in darkness as in light, and even more valid and convincing in darkness. Such tests are possible if they will take the trouble to frame them.

"Margery" is now giving sittings for various investigators in good red light, and it is claimed that an ectoplasmic hand and arm has been seen and felt on many occasions; also that the bell-box has been held in all positions, and even at a long distance from the medium and rings to command given.

"The Boston Herald" for February 13 gives prominence to a statement by Dr. Crandon, by which it appears that on January 19 Dr. W. F. Prince wrote asking for further sittings, but was told by him that as nothing had been heard from the Committee for three months it had been arranged that "Margery" should sit under the exclusive observation of Mr. Dingwall until February 14. This reply was dated January 20. Dr. Crandon suggested that the period ensuing until February 14 should give ample time for the Committee to disavow the acts of one of its members and to express its dis-

approval of the subsequent "mouthings" of the same member. "In other words," he says, "on January 20 'Margery' declined to sit until the Committee proved themselves to be gentlemen and not mountebanks."

"Dr. Prince," he adds, "is deaf. He declares he does not know whether a bell that lies in his own lap rings or not."

On January 23, 1925, Dr. McDougall writes to Dr. Crandon, saying: "I wish to assure you that my long-continued interest in this case . . . is due to the fact that I am strongly disposed to believe that we have to do with a most remarkable and outstanding case of mediumship, there being a number of facts of my own observation which I cannot explain away by any other hypothesis to my entire satisfaction. On the other hand I have also noted a number of circumstances which do not fit in with the mediumistic hypothesis, and I would like to state these to you very frankly and have your assistance in my attempt to set all the phenomena in one orderly and acceptable scheme of interpretation."

Mr. Dingwall is quoted as having said: "The 'Margery' mediumship is not an ordinary mediumship. It is unique. It was the failure to realize the unique characteristics of the case that prevented the 'Scientific American' committee from arriving at a decisive verdict after ninety sittings. The final scandal was perpetrated by a member of the Committee whose knowledge of the act of self-liberation is as profound as his ignorance of the methods of scientific investigation. Thus the 'Margery' mediumship was treated as a burlesque puzzle or a vaudeville show." From his own observations Mr. Dingwall adds: "I have never upon any occasion detected anything that could be called fraud or any kind of deceit."

Dr. William McDougall follows with a special article in the "Boston Evening Transcript" of February 18. He says he has for the past sixteen months given much time to this case, and that for some months he has been the only member of the Committee permitted to take part in sittings with the medium, wherefore a considerable responsibility rests with him towards the general public. He had hoped to have a few more sittings before he gave his final verdict, but the state of affairs has forced his hand and led him to write to the "Scientific American" stating an opinion adverse to the claims of the medium "together with a statement (signed by Dr. W. F. Prince and myself) to the effect that in our opinion the prize offered by that magazine should not be awarded to 'Margery,' *she having failed, in spite of ample opportunities, to convince us of the supernatural character of any of her phenomena.* . . ." Further on he says: "The reader will notice that I do not assert (and the Committee does not assert, as has been incorrectly stated in the Press) that 'Margery' has failed to produce any evidence of supernatural phenomena. She has produced a very considerable quantity of such evidence."

We do not wish to do Dr. McDougall any injustice, but must confess ourselves a little at fault in appreciating the delicate dis-

inction involved in the contrast between these two statements, when put together thus :

- (1) Margery has failed to convince us of the supernormal character of *any* of her phenomena.
- (2) Margery has produced a very considerable quantity of evidence of supernormal phenomena.

If the quality of the phenomena produced was not good enough to produce conviction, then it is surely a mistake to call it, as he does, "evidence of supernormal phenomena." In another place he says that very many of the phenomena have been produced by normal means "and that in all probability the same is true of all of them." "It is impossible," he says, "to prove that 'Margery' never did, never can, or never will produce any supernormal phenomena. A verdict is necessarily given in terms of probability. . . . The defect is in respect of the quality rather than of the quantity of the evidence. What I do assert (and with this I think most of the members of the Committee would agree) is that the evidence of the opposite tendency far outweighs the evidence of supernormality."

To sum up Dr. McDougall's position it amounts to this, that because of the large amount of evidence pointing to the production of phenomena by normal means, he is unable to believe that the rest, for which a supernormal explanation is the only one which offers itself can really be believed to be supernormal at all. It is probably normal, but he has no idea how it was produced. Could anything be less satisfactory? He is smarting under many reproaches which he details. But how can he be surprised that Mr. Dingwall calls the enquiry a "vaudeville show," that Dr. Morton Prince pronounces the work of the Committee "a fiasco," and that Mr. Bird says that they have "refused to risk" their "scientific reputations" by giving a favourable verdict.

After what we have heard of the Houdini episode it is not a little remarkable to find Dr. McDougall saying "I will only point out that in respect of the principal accusations made by and against Mr. Houdini, the other members of the Committee, if they had to take sides, in the matter would have to accept the word of one party against the other, and that they would have no sufficient ground for preferring the word of the 'medium' to that of their colleague Mr. Houdini."

Dr. McDougall now says that on examining with a lens the detail of the ectoplasm, he found that some presented all the appearances of the lung of some animal surgically manipulated to resemble roughly in shape the human hand. The use of the term "surgically" might be considered a veiled innuendo against Dr. Crandon; but the whole of this part of his statement abounds in such innuendoes. He cannot make a direct charge. He implies that the ectoplasm is really some substance held in "Margery's" mouth, and thence extruded; but how he does not suggest.

The finding of a paraffin wax glove wrapped up in a part of the

Sitting at 10 Lime Street, November 7th, 1924.

Present, Psyche, McDougall, Worcester, Crandon.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, the bell box and table having been examined, the bell rang in the dark. Then some whispering. Then light brief touches reported by Dr. Worcester on left wrist, forehead and right thigh. Then touch on McDougall's right forearm as though slight squeeze of fingers and thumb of hand coming out of cabinet. Dr. McDougall reported touch and asked for touch on left arm. Walter promised and after five minutes McDougall reported similar touch on left forearm and about same time slight noises about or on bell-box. Then more sporadic irregular ringing of bell-box in dark. Then with double control including both hands and feet and head (of Dr. Crandon by Dr. Worcester and of Psyche by Dr. McDougall) numbered rings at request twice in dark (three and five, the latter irregularly spaced).

Walter sent for Conant and directed that flash photo be taken at end of ringing to request in red light - some irregular ringing in dark after camera set by Conant, then at Walter's instructions, red light turned on. McDougall requested two short, one long. The bell rang two fairly short, one long, a little interrupted or otherwise irregular IN GOOD RED LIGHT. Flash photo taken during last ringing, then bell stopped in light and box examined in red light NO DARKNESS INTERVENING. McDougall observed at once that very slight pressure on board sufficed to ring bell (Harvard Cooperative Calendar) now easily rang bell, but after a few minutes it no longer sufficed even at extreme free margin.

(Signed) Elwood Worcester
W. McDougall

Elwood Worcester

W. McDougall

P. S. Bell-box was brought down stairs after interval of some thirty minutes and it was then found that resistance of spring supporting lid seemed further increased i.e., the book (Pictures of Arctic Travel) which on leaving seance room rang bell when front edge of book was half way from hinge now required to be advanced to front edge of lid.

W. McDougall

room ten feet distant from the medium is adduced as an unsatisfactory feature. Incidentally it leads to his admission that the room had not been examined before the sitting. We do not learn whether the glove were of a supernormal nature—like those of Kluski. Perhaps he does not attach any weight to such a point. He must not be surprised if the general consensus of opinion should be that the whole proceeding was a farce, and a travesty of science.

For a full summary of the principal facts in the controversy concerning Dr. McDougall and the "Margery" mediumship, we may refer our readers to Mr. J. Malcolm Bird's article in the April number of the *Journal of the A.S.P.R.* We have thought it better to give our readers the foregoing outline only, as the literature of this important case is quite too voluminous for us to review in detail. We are able to reproduce the original record of the sitting of November 7, 1924, with the signatures of Dr. Elwood Worcester and Dr. W. McDougall, wherein it will be seen that it is stated that the bell rang in a good red light following Dr. McDougall's suggestions. In view of this, his subsequent statement in public print that "Walter" could not ring the bell in red light seems incapable of explanation, and we do not know how Dr. McDougall can meet this. With regard to Mr. Dingwall's estimate of the "Margery" mediumship, he has said in a letter to Baron Schrenck Notzing as follows :

"It is the most beautiful case of teleplastic telekinetics with which I am acquainted. We can freely touch the teleplasm. The materialized hands are joined by cords to the medium's body ; they seize objects and move these. The teleplastic masses are visible and tangible upon the table in excellent red light. I held the medium's hands ; I saw (teleplastic) fingers and felt them in a good light. The 'control' is irreproachable."

This letter was reproduced in the Paris "*Révue Métapsychique*" for January and February. Those who attended Mr. Dingwall's lecture at the S.P.R. on March 18 were many of them impressed with the feeling that he had taken a generally favourable view of the mediumship, and his slides and demonstrations certainly confirmed the impression that we have here a group of phenomena hardly to be explained on normal grounds. But the lecturer was clearly dissatisfied with the conditions under which observations were made, and would not go so far as to affirm his belief in their authenticity ; but he said that if fraudulent, the frauds were so ingenious and so complete that the task of the investigator would be most difficult. We gather that Mr. Dingwall has since stated in writing that he cannot come to any conviction either as to the genuineness of the phenomena or the contrary, and that nothing will induce him to say that he will admit their supernormal nature.

There seems a nemesis attaching to the work of some of these investigators. For a brief space they will be moved by what they witness to a point of enthusiasm which almost persuades them of reality, then as the impression fades they fall back into that negative

frame of mind in which they are no longer able to appreciate, it would seem, the reality of the occurrences, and the old, old doubts surge back upon them and leave them impotent to form any positive conclusion. And then perhaps a feeling of professional caution comes in to set the seal upon their attitude of negation.

[Since the above was written, many other séances have taken place with "Margery" in good red light, and it is stated that a complete hand and arm have been seen or touched on several occasions. The most recent investigating group is holding the séances at Harvard College, as an independent group composed of College instructors, determined to get at the bottom of the matter.

"The Banner of Life," a Boston Spiritualist paper, has been giving some very fair and able records of recent séances.]

AN ANGLO-SAXON SCRIPT.

The following is the record of a script received on the Venerable Bede's Day, May 27th, 1925, at 2.30 p.m., by Philip Lloyd, through the hand of K.L. He says that it was peculiarly appropriate as an answer to certain matters in his mind at the time. The script runs as follows:

"For tham need-fare Nenig wyrtheth Thances snotra Thonne
him thearf sy To gehiggene Aer his heonen gange Hwet
his gaste Godes oththe yveles Aefter deathe heonen Demed
wurthe

"Upon the day, Baeda, the gentlest of the Saints, doth bless ye, and doth bid ye wait the Coming of the Spirit of Truth, for which he did pray in his Antiphon: 'O God of Glory and Lord of all power, Who didst this day ascend in triumph above all the Heavens, leave us not desolate, but send to us the Promise of the Father, the Spirit of Truth.'"

The translation of the Anglo-Saxon was then given at Mr. Lloyd's request.

"As for the need-fare each must take, no one is more wise than he should be to consider, before the thither-going, how to his soul of good or evil after the death-day doomed may be."

Mr. Lloyd then asked for a more detailed interpretation of the meaning, and it was immediately given, thus:

"This—the need-fare is death, the journey that each must take. No one is wiser than he should be to consider before his departure how it is with his soul, and the good or evil it hath done, for which it will be judged after the death-day. Thus said the Venerable Baeda, whose title was written by an angel and proclaimed by the stones of the field, that cried out after his prayer: 'Amen, O Venerable Bede.'"

VERIFICATION. He was told that the quotation would be found in Cuthbert's letter, and he searched the history of St. Cuthbert in vain, but found later that Bede's last days had been recorded by a pupil named Cuthbert. The passage ultimately turned up in a translation of Bede's works by Giles (London, 1843.) which he had, of course, never seen. In the Saxon, as printed, there is one variation of spelling, "thearf" being spelt "therf." But Giles' translation is totally different from that given in the script and reads as follows: "No man is wiser than is requisite, before the necessary departure; that is, to consider, before the soul departs hence, what good or evil it hath done, and how it is to be judged after its departure." These were among Bede's last words.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM FLETCHER BARRETT, F.R.S., was born in Jamaica, February 10, 1844. After a long and actively useful life he passed on May 26, 1925, of heart failure—one of the favoured few whose transition is without pain, without illness, and full of work and interest to the last. I had a letter from him signed on that very day dealing with certain new phenomena in which we were vividly interested. He was engaged on a new work on "Visions of the Dying," which we may hope is sufficiently advanced to admit of publication.

He was educated at the Old Trafford Grammar School, Manchester. Other notices will deal at length with his achievements in physical science which can only be briefly glanced at here. In 1863 he became assistant to Professor Tyndall in researches on radiant heat in relation to gases and vapours; he was Lecturer in Physics at the Royal School of Naval Architecture; he was elected to the Chair of Physics at the Royal College of Science in Dublin, in 1873, and held that professorship till 1910.

His scientific work dealt mainly with the electric and magnetic properties of iron and its alloys, culminating in the invention of "Stalloy"—a silicon-iron compound much used in electrical work. He published some researches on Sensitive Flames as early as 1867, but he will be chiefly remembered by his distinction in Psychical Research. These researches began seriously in June, 1874. Prior to that date he had experimented in hypnotism, then called mesmerism; and a sketch of this early work in correspondence with Stainton Moses and Professor Crookes, will be found in his "Reminiscences" read at a private meeting of the S.P.R. in June, 1924, now published in the "Proceedings."

He was one of the original founders of the S.P.R. in 1882, and has given, in "Light" (June 21, 1924), an interesting and enlightening memorandum of the early stages of that Society. The preliminary Conference was held at the rooms of the British National Association of Spiritualists, Professor Barrett presiding. He says:

"A shorthand report of the meeting was taken, which I hope some day may be recovered and published; for the discussion was a most interesting one, and some able speeches were made by Sidgwick, Myers, Romanes, Roden Noel, Mrs. Anna Kingsford and others. Mr. Rogers not only provided the rooms but defrayed the cost of the shorthand reporter and the cost of the notices sent out. . . .

"Stainton Moses, Dawson Rogers, C. C. Massey, Morell Theobald, Alexander Calder, F. W. Percival, Hensleigh Wedgewood and other Spiritualists were elected on the first S.P.R. Council, together with Myers, Gurney, Balfour Stewart and myself;

with Professor H. Sidgwick as President. Unfortunately acute differences of opinion arose after a year or two, and though Myers and myself did our best to reconcile the opposing points of view, it was impossible to do so. . . . Accordingly, Stainton Moses, Massey, Dawson Rogers and others—with whom some of us were in close sympathy—left the Council and the Society, to our great regret.

"Much the same conflict of opinion is now occurring in the American S.P.R., and the moral of our experience here suggests the advice I have ventured to give our American friends, viz. : To recognize that there must always be a conflict of opinion between those who have had *first hand* knowledge of genuine successful psychical phenomena and those who have not, but who are interested and may be valuable critics. Hence a right and left wing of our and their Society must necessarily exist."

In 1899 he was elected F.R.S. and was also a Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Dublin, a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. He contributed papers on advanced science to the "Transactions" of the Royal Dublin Society and to the "Philosophical Magazine."

Interest now centres in Sir William Barrett's later work and conclusions, and it is to be noted that his genius led him to a view of Nature strikingly similar to that developed by Dr. G. Geley in his masterly work "From the Unconscious to the Conscious." In his article in "The Quest" (January 2, 1918) he advances the argument for "The Psychic Factor in Evolution"; and in this he is also in close agreement with A. R. Wallace in condemning the mechanistic theory of life. He says :

"Many pronounced Darwinians admit the immense difficulty of reconciling the apparent purposefulness of the living organism, and of the variations therein, with any mechanical theory of life. There are certain biological phenomena 'that seem to defy,' as Professor Dendy remarks, 'all attempts at mechanistic interpretation.' Such, for example, as the power of restitution which an organism possesses. Thus a newt can regenerate its limbs over and over again after they have been removed."

He develops this factor at considerable length, and quotes Wallace :

"Wallace brought into this scheme a factor excluded by Darwin. He believed that behind the natural world lay a spiritual world, and that irruptions from the latter into the former had modified the process of natural selection, especially in the production of the higher mental and spiritual qualities of man, probably leading to our self-consciousness and possibly to the first origin of life on earth. . . .

"We have no need to assume the mechanical God of Paley, nor any miraculous intervention of the Supreme Mind. In telepathy we find that one mind can impress another unconsciously. . . . If our incarnate minds can by suggestion

direct and modify the cell-life of the body, it is not incredible that discarnate minds may effect similar or even profounder processes in the evolution of higher forms of life.

"After all, the true significance of Nature is not in the material world, but in the mind that underlies, unites, transforms and transcends all thinking things."

This religious aspect of the supernormal facts is marked in all his later writings. He says that science has established the reign of Law, that amidst mutability there is no capriciousness, no disorder: therefore the greatest problem which philosophy has to solve is whether the cosmos is merely a rhythmic interaction of atoms, or whether "through the ages an increasing purpose runs." If the latter, there must be a Supreme Mind behind the evolutionary process.

In his "Reminiscences of Fifty Years," alluded to above, he glances at some outstanding problems of psychical research. One of these is the very interesting fact that many apparently spirit communications are transcripts of some matter written or printed long ago, as a rule only to be found in places inaccessible to the medium. He showed me a most astounding instance of this in connection with recent communications purporting to be from Crookes, which will, we hope, come before the S.P.R. before long. He says, with reference to the general fact, "that excellent but illiterate medium, Sloan of Glasgow, when in a trance state will often give details concerning a sitter whom he has never seen before and whose name even he does not know; yet on subsequent investigation many of the facts stated by the medium will be found printed, either in 'Who's Who' or other books to which the medium appears to have had no possibility of access."

He instances some excellent examples of materialization, and says: "With regard to the so-called 'spirit photographs,' I have been extremely sceptical of their genuineness until quite lately. Recently, however, experiments conducted by my friend Mr. de Brath in one of which he kindly allowed me to take part, appear to afford *indubitable* evidence of supernormal psychic photography. This conclusion confirms the opinion held by some expert and critical experimenters who have discussed their results with me" (his italics).

As to the present prospects of Psychical Research, Sir William is of opinion that "the immediate work before us is to convince scientific authorities that various types of supernormal phenomena do *really* exist and are capable of experimental proof." He thinks that the evidence most likely to impress the "scientific" mind is that derived from "Dowsing," for which no normal explanation can be found. This I wish I could agree with, but considering that his most illuminating work "On the So-called Divining Rod" ("Proceedings S.P.R.," XIII and XIV) and Professor Richet's examples, have been before scientific men for years and have been passed over without notice, it is scarcely likely that they will be taken up

now, especially as they cannot but lead to the other phenomena which still excite the violent hostility of the materialistic school. It seems more likely that reluctant scientists will have to give way in the weakest part of their defences assailed by Professor Driesch and others on physiological lines.

In his view, as I understand him, the attribution of many super-normal phenomena to "subconscious mind" is vitiated by the implied supposition that *human* subconsciousness is meant, and further, that the ethereal energy acting as mechanism between the directing Mind and the material effect is ignored. He says:

"Sooner or later psychical research will demonstrate to the educated world not only the existence of a *soul in man*, but also the existence of a *soul in Nature*. Our biologists have hitherto been so largely wedded to materialistic views that they have overlooked the vast importance of the psychic factor in evolution. The recognition of such a purposive and pervasive factor, running through the whole realm of Nature, will be found necessary to invoke in order to explain many biological phenomena that now receive very inadequate solution from current theories. . . . At the present day, when the very foundations of religion appear to be shaken . . . and the whole civilized world is becoming more and more materialistic in its views, it is evident that psychical research will ere long be regarded by all thoughtful men, as the most valuable handmaid to religion. Scarcely a week passes without my receiving letters or visits from perplexed men, both among the clergy and laity, who have found their religious creeds crumbling beneath their feet."

He expressed himself to me to the effect that Spiritualism is, or ought to be, in complete agreement with Early Ante-Nicene Christianity; and he wrote, not very long since: "Already we discern on every side a movement of the human spirit towards a new interpretation of the world, a new estimate of, and a new belief in, the highest values. Alas that now . . . there is no united action, no bold and wise leadership on the part of the Christian Church. Now is the time of responsive human hearts who are weary of the shibboleths of sects, the pretensions of priestcraft, the forms and ceremonies of a bygone age. But it is folly to rail at the Church, the evil lies in the indifference or the bigotry of Churchgoers. We need tolerance which springs from knowledge and sympathy that comes from love."

In this I most cordially agree. One by one my most trusted friends—Wallace, Geley, and now Barrett, have passed into the Unseen. I cannot fail to note their substantial agreement. Wallace demonstrated to a hostile and materialistic science the purposive factor in evolution; Geley showed its mechanism; and Barrett its religious connection. Now that the seventy years have elapsed that seem required for every truth of any importance to penetrate human prejudice and stolidity, we may perhaps hope that many will receive their message.

STANLEY DE BRATH.

RECENT EXPERIENCES WITH THE MEDIUM KLUSKI.

Last Notes made by Dr. Gustave Geley.

*Translated from the French ("Revue Metapsychique," Jan.-Feb., 1925)
by Miss A. C. Crosbie.*

SEANCE HELD ON JULY 3, 1924, AT KLUSKI'S HOME.

Sitters: Dr. Geley, controlling the medium on the right; Madame X., controlling on the left; Monsieur Charpentier, M.Y.

The medium complains of feeling very tired. In addition, he had been seriously vexed before the beginning of the séance; in consequence the sitting, though successful, is not so good as the preceding ones.

At the end of a quarter of an hour the usual lights appear—at first dim, then bright, big and spread out. I noticed the usual smell of ozone, but at the same time puffs of a peculiar scent.

Monsieur Charpentier and I noticed sundry touches. The hands which touch us are warm and have the characteristics of human hands; sometimes childish ones and at others those of an adult.

The tub of paraffin wax is on the experimenting table. We had the notion to replace the usual bowl by a cylindrical container, fifty centimetres high. By this means I hoped to obtain a mould of a complete hand and forearm.

To our great surprise, we see luminous hands appear above this tub, hesitate, and then retire without dipping into the paraffin. At last Monsieur Charpentier and I feel the touch of hands steeped in warm paraffin wax. After that, a long wait (a quarter of an hour), without our noticing the usual splashing in the wax.

Finally we hear the expected sound; the paraffin wax overflows the receptacle and runs over the table on to our legs (fortunately protected by cloths). Presently two warm, soft moulds are deposited between our hands. A lull. Then come two entities, who make themselves visible by means of the screens. The first is the entity "Battisti," with characteristics described in previous sittings. The second is the familiar Polish officer. I notice that his helmet is wonderfully materialized, as is also the leathern visor. The form draws my attention to this insistently, then he strikes the leathern visor with the screen. The sound of a knock is heard.

As usual, I remark the lifelike appearance of the features. At this moment the medium began to hiccough and the séance is brought to a close.

I have two remarks to make:

(1) I noticed that the entities hesitated to plunge their hands

into the paraffin wax. Now, this hesitation is absolutely natural ; we had forgotten to place the tub in a basin, in order to prevent the wax flowing in all directions and soiling our clothes and the room during the formation of the moulds. The "entities" had more common sense than the experimenters. They plunged their hands in warily, and, instead of having the large moulds of the forearm as I had hoped, I merely had two moulds of child-like hands.

(2) I am struck by the insistence with which the entities make me notice the accessories of their clothing (scarf, helmet, cap, uniform buttons). The difficulty of interpreting these ephemeral creation of objects is well known. Doubtless I have much to learn on this subject.*

SITTING ON JULY 11, 1924, AT 11 P.M.

The séance took place after a hearty dinner to which M. Kluski had invited some friends.

Arrangement of the Circle : The medium, Dr. Geley (controlling him on the right), M. Sypniowski, M. T. Pawlowski, Dr. L. Starzowski, Colonel Okolowicz, M. B. Walukiewicz, Count Ostrorog Wolski, Lieutenant Modrzejewski (controlling the medium on the left).

The usual precautions were taken. The medium goes quickly into trance. First of all a magnificent series of lights is seen. Occasionally eight or ten of these are seen simultaneously. They may be seen in every corner of the room ; high up and far from the medium. Some are as large as a five franc piece.

Numerous touches are felt by the sitters. A delicate hand caresses my neck. I am kissed on the forehead. Luminous hands "float" on the table around the tub containing the paraffin wax. They are so luminous that they light up the whole table, the tub, the medium and the circle of sitters. Hands are plunged into and splash about in the wax, and come and touch me with fingers soaked in the paraffin wax. Two warm moulds, still quite soft, are placed against my hands. The vessel containing the wax is lifted up, carried over our heads, and set on the floor behind me.

A short lull ; then the procession of "phantoms" begins. "Battisti" appears first ; he shows himself clearly. I say to him : "Have you any message for Professor Santoliquido ?" He merely replies by giving me friendly pats on my shoulder. Then the young man who was seen at the second séance appears—the son of M. Przybilski ; he gently laments that his father is not there. Next comes a Polish officer who had died during the war, whilst serving in the Russian Army ; he wears Russian uniform. One of the sitters, Colonel Okolowicz, claims that he recognizes him. Next Okolowicz' mother.

*In the chapter on "Materialization" in Mr. Hewat McKenzie's "Spirit Intercourse," published in 1916, he speaks of a similar experience of "these beautiful creations, though looking most real and solid to the casual observer, are just the reverse, being constructed of the finest of etheric matter."

After this comes a figure whose right eye is covered with a black bandage. One of the sitters says that it is one of his friends who died of cancer of the eye. He wore a black bandage during the last months of his life. Then comes a splendid manifestation. Three metres away from the medium, behind Okolowicz, we see bright multiple gleams. Suddenly two large luminous hands illuminate the room. By their light we can see a man dressed in floating draperies; his head is enveloped in a soft veil. This apparition remained at least five seconds. The luminous hands make incomprehensible gestures.

At length, another entity seizes the larger of our screens, and immediately advances towards me—between the medium and myself. I see the fine head of a man with a moustache. The features are strong and grave; a white muslin turban covers his head. The sitters exclaim: "It's a Turk!" He goes first to one and then to another to show himself. They cry "Long live Turkey!" He replies very distinctly in Turkish: "Long live Poland!" He whispers some other words which I do not understand, in my ear, and then replaces the screen.

All these "phantoms" are alive; they give the impression of living beings, and are as normal living beings. Whilst these apparitions were showing themselves magnificent lights continued to appear. They assumed all kinds of forms: brilliant stars, nebulae and large clusters. Many luminous hands. A strong smell of ozone was noticed, sometimes mingled with a scent which we had already noticed and which resembled that of a rose.

The séance closed at a quarter past twelve, midnight.

DR. GUSTAVE GELEY.

Here follows an account of this same séance, held on July 11, drawn up by one of the Polish witnesses, and translated into French by Count Potocki. It completes Dr. Geley's report in a happy manner.

The medium was feeling morally and physically depleted (depressed) as the result of a recent mental strain. The séance proceeded in complete calm, and many luminous phenomena and materializations of human forms were produced, in addition to two wax moulds. It lasted for an hour and a quarter without interruption, from 11.40 p.m. until fifty-five minutes after midnight—from the moment when the room was darkened until the sitters broke their circle. Conditions of control were perfect.

The sitters took their places round a table on which was a round tin vessel, 30 centimetres high and 15 centimetres in diameter. Three quarters of this receptacle was filled with boiling water, and the other quarter with melted paraffin wax floating on the top of the water. On either side of this receptacle were placed two luminous oval screens. The window was covered with a blind and thick curtains. The door was locked and the key left in the lock. During the whole of the sitting those taking part joined hands in a circle.

Colonel Okolowicz conducted the séance. It was the first time that Sitter No. 3 had sat with the medium. Nos. 2 and 5 had sat with him twice, No. 6 five times, No. 7 seven times, and No. 8 had sat with him thirty-one times. Sitter No. 1 had often been present at séances, particularly during the last few years. As to No. 4, he had taken part in four-fifths of all the séances held by Kluski.

About two minutes after the room was darkened the medium became entranced, and glimmers of light appeared about two metres above the Sitters Nos. 1 and 2, and above the medium. These lights were about the size of a nut, and rapidly changed places. Sometimes they met together in clusters, then they separated into three groups, giving the effect of luminous hands. At the same time, all the sitters declared that they had been touched on the head and the shoulders. The glimmers of light disappeared, and Sitter No. 8 exclaimed that he smelt a strong scent of roses, which was also noticed by Sitters Nos. 2, 7, 3 and 6. A moment later three long, luminous beams were seen, which seemed to emanate from a little invisible reflector. Just then a noise was heard in the receptacle containing the wax, as if someone were stirring the liquid mass with a finger. Two rays were noticed over the vessel and seemed to plunge into the wax.

Sitter No. 3 declared that he had been touched by something hot, as if by a finger which had been dipped in the paraffin wax. Then Sitter No. 6 insistently requested that he might be touched, and the sound of wax drops falling on the table was heard; and he said that his head and hair had been touched by a hand which had been dipped in the boiling wax. Remarks were exchanged aloud about these phenomena, and the latter ceased for a moment.

A short time after, one of the luminous screens was raised from the table, lifted above Sitters Nos. 2 and 3, clearly illuminating the swarthy head and shoulders of a man with a black moustache and short beard. The form was wearing the uniform of an Italian soldier. He showed himself clearly, went round the circle and shook hands with all the sitters. The entity "Battisti" was recognized, who for the past year had appeared at every séance held by Kluski. When the sitters cried "Long live Italy!" this apparition raised the luminous screen in the air, and clapped his hands. A moment later the screen fell on to the table, and all was silent. Suddenly the second screen was raised, and it fluttered above Sitters Nos. 4 and 5; then it paused by Sitter No. 6 and lighted up the form of a man of about thirty-five years of age, in the uniform of a Polish officer. This apparition only stood by Sitter No. 6, whom he kissed very heartily. Sitter No. 6 announced that he had not the slightest doubt that he recognized his friend Captain Casimir Minkiewicz. In spite of all requests, he would not show himself to any of the other sitters. When Sitter No. 6 asked the apparition where he died, the word "Mourman" was distinctly heard in a loud whisper. The captain had indeed died at Mourman.

The screen had hardly fallen back again upon the table when it was again raised, and illuminated the form of a Polish officer by the side of Sitter No. 4. The sitter recognized one of his comrades, Vladimir Lapiki, who died in 1918. The other sitters begged this apparition to show himself to everyone, but he replied very distinctly in a loud whisper in such abusive language that it would be impossible to repeat it, which rather cooled the general curiosity.

After a few instants a diaphanous, luminous hand was perceived, with a bright silver cross in the palm. This hand floated above the table, then disappeared in the middle of the room, behind the group of sitters. A short time afterwards the screen was raised in the air and lighted up the head and shoulders of an old lady with grey hair—the head partly covered with a lace shawl. Sitter No. 4 said loudly that he recognized his mother who had died. The form then kissed him several times very tenderly, then went round the whole circle—stopping in front of each one; then blessed them and made the sign of the cross. Having clearly shown her hand twice against the luminous background of the screen, she disappeared.

Presently, a young, dark woman's head and shoulders appeared by the side of Sitter No. 4. Her hair was down, falling on either side of her face. This form seemed to be weeping bitterly; and three times she leaned against the right shoulder of Sitter No. 4. She was clearly illuminated by the luminous screen. She showed herself for one moment to Sitter No. 4's neighbours and disappeared. The sitter said he recognized the being, "Sophie," who often appeared at Kluski's séances.

Again, a middle-aged man appeared near Sitter No. 4, with a large, dark moustache and a black shade over the right eye. He was well lit up by the luminous screen. He greeted Sitter No. 4, then went round the circle, showing himself clearly to each sitter. Sitters Nos. 1 and 4 stated that they recognized him as having been seen at several séances, where he had announced himself by the name of "Knester."

Another Turk was seen, wearing a white turban, with a long iron-grey beard, his neck having a large, light-coloured shawl round it. This apparition did not appear to wish to single out anyone, but bowed to each sitter in turn, showing himself clearly by the light of the luminous screen. The form salaamed in the Eastern manner, placing his hands on his forehead, his mouth and his breast, and pronouncing the following words very distinctly: "Lechistan, crokjasziw." After he disappeared Sitters Nos. 1 and 4 claimed that they recognized this entity, who had already shown himself at three or four séances.

A short time before this Turk appeared, Sitter No. 6 had asked if it would be possible to obtain some "apports." Sitter No. 4 replied that, as the medium was not much interested in such phenomena, few of these had been received up to the present time. Suddenly, a metallic sound was heard above the heads of Sitters Nos. 3 and 4, and No. 6 exclaimed that a large object had just been

deposited on his knee. It proved to be a bronze statuette, representing the Polish king, Sigismund. As a rule, this stood on the desk behind Sitters Nos. 3 and 4, about two metres away from the medium. At the moment that the apparition of the Turk was fading away, this statuette was lifted from off Sitter No. 6's knees and replaced on the desk. The metallic sound made by the statuette on being put back was distinctly heard.

A few minutes afterwards, the sound of steps was heard in the room, then a bright light appeared, and the sitters noticed a fresh apparition, a tall, middle-aged man, Oriental in appearance, dressed in white and wearing a white headdress. This apparition was self-illuminated by a yellowish-green glow, infinitely more brilliant than the light given off by the screens. This glow gave off phosphorescent vapours, smelling strongly of ozone, mint and burnt amber. The illumination was so intense that all the sitters were able to study this entity. The face was thin and æsthetic, with bright eyes and a long, dark beard—parted in the middle and flowing over the breast. All were impressed by the dignity, calm and majestic bearing of this entity, which continued to show itself for one or two minutes. Raising his hands in the air, he drew a luminous triangle above the heads of the sitters, then disappeared. Sitters Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 7 recognized him as being an Assyrian high priest, whom they had already seen at previous sittings.

After his disappearance fresh brilliant lights were seen above the medium's head. A dark apparition was vaguely discerned, holding sparkling precious stones, scintillating with fire, between his unclasped hands and between his lips, but this time there was no phosphorescent vapour. Three groups of lights were noticed, the most brilliant of which seemed to be held in the left hand of the spectre. Then a perpendicular, shining line was remarked above Sitter No. 8, turning in spirals. An even more brilliant luminous streak, fifteen centimetres long and one centimetre broad, gave one the impression of being a small, living snake. These phenomena lasted for from one to two minutes.

At length the medium began to come out of his trance, heaving deep sighs, and experiencing slight spasms. He complained of the heat and asked for some water to drink. The sitters broke their circle, and Kluski, very tired, was placed on the sofa. He came to himself in about twenty-five minutes, but appeared very depleted, with haggard eyes, and for some time seemed to understand nothing that was said to him.

At the same séance, two wax moulds of clasped childish hands were obtained. Dr. Geley took these away with him. The vessel containing the melted wax had been raised up from the table and transported to a corner of the room behind the medium.

The most remarkable thing in this séance was the number of phenomena obtained. In addition, nearly all the apparitions spoke, an unusual occurrence with Kluski.

TELEPATHY, OR THOUGHT PROJECTION.

By the Hon. Secretary.

(RESULTS OF SOME CLASS EXPERIMENTS AT THE COLLEGE.)

DURING the autumn College term, 1924, some students met weekly, under my leadership, to experiment in what we called Thought-Projection, more commonly named Telepathy, i.e., the transmission of conscious thought between those present. Some of the members of the class had some slight psychic development, but none except myself had consciously experimented along this line.

In view of the recent public notice given to telepathic results the procedure and results may be of value to other groups experimenting on similar lines.

The class met for an hour and a quarter once a week for eight weeks, using the same room, which was semi-darkened to assist passivity. The members varied from four to eight, all being women except on one occasion, and it was noticed that the best results were obtained by those who attended most regularly. Each member took it in turn to endeavour to transmit a concrete thought (named in the notes "the agent"). The others present, not acting consciously as agents, are named the "percipients." Some members proved to be better agents than percipients, others vice-versa.

At any given class, the *rapport* necessary to produce good results improved as the hour went on. Towards the end of the class a feeling of fatigue was noticed by some, and concentration impossible.

Much more was received by the percipients than was consciously projected by the agent, but was usually found to relate to the background of the mind of the agent. Sometimes telepathy occurred spontaneously between members of the class while neither was consciously acting as agent or percipient.

A *momentary* thought on the part of the agent while in the act of transmitting, was on some occasions perceived correctly, while the main thought was not picked up at all.

The members sat in a circle, the one acting as agent occupying a definite chair for the time being, and building up, as if in front of their eyes, the image to be transmitted.

Members of the class, percipients or agents, were advised to breathe deeply for a few seconds before concentration, which

usually lasted from two to three minutes, and to close the eyes if they preferred this. The leader then asked each in turn to describe what had been received in form, or colour, or feeling, or smell, and to omit nothing if possible, as the seeming irrelevant thought was often of great importance. The agent was finally asked to describe what she had tried to transmit.

Notes were made at the time and I have placed the most definite results under various headings to show the kind of thing that took place.

I.

DIRECT PERCEPTION, MORE OR LESS CORRECT, BETWEEN A DEFINITE AGENT AND ONE OR MORE OF THE CLASS ACTING AS PERCIPIENT.

(A) *Six instances where the percipience was nearly perfect.*

(1) Four students present: M., W., L., X.

Agent (L.) had never attempted transmission before.

Result: M. reported that she had seen a very fine horse, dark, with a long tail; felt that she saw it in the open, as if on the sky line; thought of it in action, as "Rodeo" was in the air, but could not say she saw the action.

W. also saw a fine horse, long tail, standing perfectly still, could not say she noticed any colour.

The agent informed the class that she had built up before her in thought the figure of a fine horse, which she had just finished modelling for a Constabulary Force in the North, and that it was shown standing perfectly still in the open, and with a rider on its back. The horse was a dark one with a long tail.

No one present knew that this member, a chance visitor, had such a profession. When the class broke up, she took from her bag in an adjoining room a photograph of the model she had visualized.

Neither percipient saw the rider. X saw nothing.

(2) Six students present: M., N., W., B., X., Y.

Agent: X.

Result: Y. perceived a grey-haired woman, height uncertain.

The agent had endeavoured to project the thought of a short woman with hair turning grey.

M., N., W., B. reported nothing of value.

(3) Same class.

X., who seemed to get nothing as a percipient, was a good agent, and was asked to act again as such.

Result: Y. reported having seen letters arranged in rather a long strip, and a box of some sort, about 2 ft. in width, lying before X.

The agent stated that she had tried to transmit a typewriter and a sheet of paper in it, with typed matter showing.

X. and Y. were quite unknown to each other.
(No other percipience of value.)

(4) Eight students present : W., J., N., M., X., H., O., F.
Agent : W.

Result : N. perceived a beautiful white lily of a particular kind named, as if perfectly built up in a plastic material of some kind.

The agent stated that she had visualized a single lily of this particular variety.

(A good deal of percipience by other members, but nothing opposite).

(5) Eight present : W., J., N., M., B., J.2, X., Y. Agent : B.

Result : N. perceived something in the shape of a basket of fruit or flowers ; saw colourings green and yellow.

The agent stated that she had tried to project a basket of daffodils, flowers and leaves.

(Other percipience vague.)

(6) Five present : M., W., H., J., J.2. Agent : W.

Result : H. perceived a grave in white marble, flowers around ; as she looked the centre became sapphire blue in colour.

J. saw wrought iron gates as if within a Church.

The agent stated that she had tried to project the thought of the Unknown Warrior's Grave in the Abbey, but could not keep her thoughts from straying to the setting of the grave ; the carved stone work, stained glass, etc. ; that she had held this thought in her mind previous to coming to the class, intending to use it.

(There are wrought iron gates on some of the tombs close to the grave.)

(B) *Nine instances in which percipience was approximately correct.*

(1) Six present : M., N., W., B., X., Y. Agent : N.

B. perceived a small Cupid, and a woman with outstretched arms.

The agent stated that she had visualized a child known to her, with bandaged eyes, who had just undergone a severe operation. Probably in the background of her mind was the thought of the anxious mother. Cupid is sometimes pictured blindfolded.

B. added that just before seeing Cupid the thought of a child had flashed through her mind, though she had not mentioned this.

(2) Eight present : W., J., N., M., J.2, H., N.2, F. Agent : J.2
(this member was a man who could get no perception in the class).

Result : W. had the impression of a drawn sword, held by a hand and pointing straight up.

M. saw triangular pieces of metal shining like silver.

J. and *N.* had impressions of metal, but nothing clear.

N.2 had an impression of a bright searchlight.

The agent had pictured himself as standing at the foot of the Eiffel Tower and looking up at it.

It was interesting that four students should have the impression of metal, and one of straightness and height. The searchlight seen by another and not consciously visualized by the agent, is a feature of the Tower.

After agent had reported, *J.*, a member of the class, stated that during concentration her thoughts had flown to a friend who lives in Paris near the Eiffel Tower, but, thinking this was an errant thought of her own, had not mentioned it, thus losing the verification of an important piece of percipience.

(3) Eight present : *N., M., H., W., B., J., X., Y.* Agent : *J.*

Result : *M.* saw large writing, individual letters as if capitals, but writing seemed upside down.

The agent stated that she had projected the thought of a person whom she had watched the day before writing very rapidly, in a very large hand.

(4) Same class. Agent : *Y.*

Result : *M.* perceived a brilliant yellow and flame colour, describing it in movement like waving corn.

N. also perceived a similar yellow and ruddy flame colour.

The agent stated that she had tried to project the thought of a beautiful amber-coloured Persian cat she had seen about the College sometime previously. Its tail, which was very fine and lighter than its body, used to wave in a very graceful fashion not unlike corn.

(5) Same class. Agent : *J.*

Result : Three members perceived varying colours.

M. had an impression of a cross, drawn in an oblong space.

The agent had tried to project the thought of Nelson's flags, and of one particularly, in an oblong field with a cross effect.

(6) Same class. Agent : *H.*

Result : Three members had impressions of twisted objects.

N. saw the figures 8—8, but did not think they meant eighty-eight.

The agent stated that she tried to visualize a race being run that afternoon, picturing the racecourse, and particularly the moving, sinuous crowd.

W. then stated that her first impression was of a racecourse, but that she had not mentioned it, thinking that it was a personal thought of her own as she was interested in the result of the race. This non-report again lost some good evidence of thought transmission.

A picture paper of the following day showed the winner, carrying the number 18.

(7) Five present: *M.*, *W.*, *H.*, *J.*, *X.* Agent: *X.*

J. had a vivid impression of the colours blue and green, also noted water and rushes.

M. saw snow-clad mountains and vivid green grass in foreground.

The agent stated that she had sought to project a scene she knew, a very blue lake with vivid green grass to the water's edge. There were hills behind, but not snow-clad, in her visualization. Some time previously she had visited another spot where water and rushes were predominant features.

(8) Same class. Agent: *H.*

M. had a clear picture of a lighthouse, and seemed specially attracted to the top, perceived flashes like lightning, but no steady beam as from a lamp.

J. felt that she was standing in front of the Albert Memorial, looking up at it.

The agent stated that she had tried to project the thought of the Nelson Monument, especially the upper part with the figure.

Both percipients had received the idea of a tall monument of some kind.

(9) Same class. Agent: *M.*

X. had the impression of a street.

W. had an idea of stonework.

H. seemed to see an unfinished block of statuary.

The agent had tried to transmit the thought of one of the bronze lions on its granite base in Trafalgar Square.

W. then stated that she had a vague perception of Cleopatra's Needle on the Embankment, but had not thought it worth mentioning. The agent added to this that she had a momentary idea of transmitting Cleopatra's Needle before concentrating on the lion.

The general impression of stone monuments was interesting.

II.

PERCEPTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF SOMETHING IN THE MIND OF THE AGENT, BUT NOT CONSCIOUSLY TRANSMITTED.

Five verifiable instances.

(1) Eight present. Agent: *Y.*

Two students, accustomed to do psychic work together, both saw an old red wall with fruit trees.

Two others had an impression of something red.

The agent had tried to transmit something quite different, but it transpired that she was passionately fond of red of a particular shade.

(2) Eight present. Agent : *Y*.

Three sitters had impressions of Eastern scenes, landscape and figures.

Two others saw what they described as the gates of a temple.

Agent had thought of a colour, but admitted that she was deeply interested in Egyptology, unknown to anyone present, and had attended a lecture on the subject on the previous day.

(3) Five present. Agent : *J*.

W. saw very clearly Raphael's picture of the Crucifixion.

M. saw upper part of a Gothic window ; as she watched it, carving seemed to develop about it, and in the centre support appeared a carving of the Crucifixion.

The agent stated that she had visualized a ukalele, and her attempts to play it, but that she had spent most of the morning looking over Italian prints, to compare Perugini's work with the Raphael picture of the Crucifixion. She had seen the latter picture with her friend *W.* a few days previously, but the latter had no idea she would use it in the class.

(4) Four present. Agent : *J*.

W. pictured her own sitting room at home quite clearly, and again saw a picture of the Raphael Crucifixion, as at the class the previous week, when *J.* was agent (see previous instance).

The agent stated that she had lunched that day with *W.* ; she had been in the sitting room described ; and had left there, unknown to her hostess, a parcel containing picture postcards which she had bought that morning. One of these was a reproduction of the Raphael picture. *W.* did not know that she had been buying these.

J. and *W.* are very successful in obtaining excellent psychic results together in other ways.

(5) Same class. Agent : *H*.

M. perceived an old Chinaman standing near *H*.

The agent had tried to transmit an entirely different picture, but stated that some months previously she had been much engaged with a friend in arranging Chinese sketches, which made a considerable study of Chinese dress, etc., necessary.

III.

UNCONSCIOUS TRANSMISSION AND PERCIPIENCE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE CLASS, AND NOTHING RECEIVED FROM APPOINTED AGENT.

Four present. Agent : *M*.

W. saw flowers, yellow, arranged round the Cenotaph.

The agent had visualized Nurse Cavell's statue.

At a later experiment in the same class, with *H.* as agent, and no clear percipience, she stated that she had attempted to transmit the

idea of the Cenotaph, with yellow-white flowers at the base, and that probably at the first experiment *W.* had received this, as she had come to the class with the thought clearly in her mind.

IV.

PERCEPTION BY ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF A MOMENTARY THOUGHT OF THE AGENT, BUT NOT THE MAIN THOUGHT WHICH SHE INTENDED TO PROJECT.

Three instances.

Four present : *B.*, *M.*, *W.*, *X.* Agent : *B.*

(1) *M.* perceived clearly a small Dutch garden, flagstones, flowers, sunshine, and a large Japanese sunshade open on a stand.

The agent had visualized rambler roses, but in the course of transmitting this her mind had switched for a moment to her small Dutch garden, wondering if these roses would look well in a particular spot.

M., who did not know that such a garden was in existence, was later asked to see it, but could not stay that she recognized it in detail as the garden of her percipience. Neither agent nor percipient could recognize the sunshade.

(2) Six present. Agent : *M.*

Result : Five percipients had the impression of a white house, but no details.

The agent had visualized fine trees in a park, but momentarily a white house in the distance had come into her field of vision, and was as quickly put aside.

(3) Four present. Agent : *W.*

M. described a flagstaff and cord of flag ; then a Union Jack fluttering in the breeze. The flutter was noticed before the flag was seen.

The agent had sought to transmit something quite different, but *J.*—one of the class—stated that, knowing that she would be asked to project next, she had thought of a flag fluttering—not the Union Jack, however, but one she had thought of in a previous experiment (see No. 5 of B group). *M.* had, in this former case with *J.*, some successful percipience. *M.* and *J.* have felt themselves in some *rapproch* with each other.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE passing of the veterans of Psychic Science, Sir William F. Barrett and Camille Flammarion, leave us the poorer by the loss of their personalities and their particular contributions, but it is little credit to their life-long advocacy of the truth of these facts if throughout the world younger men and women are not training to carry on the fight.

There may be reasons for the fewness of good workers in this field. In the greater centres we may have passed the stage in which to be known as giving close attention to supernormal facts meant dislike and often social taboo, and to be a declared Spiritualist might ruin a profession or injure a family's prospects, but there is enough of this old superstition remaining in provincial towns and villages, to make it a difficult matter for persons of ability to take an open and serious stand. This limits the field upon which we can draw for workers, for while the desire may be present, the courage may be lacking.

Many brave people, however, in public or in private, are daily testifying to these facts, and making way for scientific examination by providing the material. These are the pioneers. Many have been led to enquire into these matters through the pressure of great bereavement, and love has comforted and guided them. Some, contented with the personal solace afforded by this intercourse, make their exclusive tabernacles in this communion with their loved ones, and may allow themselves to be lulled to sleep at this stage, forgetting that mental and spiritual vigilance is absolutely necessary at every stage of this enquiry, and that far more than their own consolation is involved. The ranks, however, get thinner as we commence to count those who go on beating out the facts, and the relation of these to life. Few are found on this reach of the road, for the investigation is beset with many difficulties.

Others side-track the quest, and choose by-ways of associated knowledge. They tire of the problems of "survival" and "continuity"; the puzzles are seemingly insoluble, and they get bewildered in the mists of conflicting opinion and fail to keep sight of the shining peaks, the wonderful assurance to mankind, even in face of the many difficulties, that death, while taking much, has not taken the essential thing, the spirit of man. This is the purpose of all our research, to establish not only supernormal facts, but the great fact of continuity of memory and affection, and of the inter-relation between the material and spiritual worlds.

The scientist says: "But this is religion, not science." Not so, it is to establish such facts and such relations that the finer aspects of science tend to-day.

A debate on Spiritualism between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Sir Arthur Keith, the anatomist and anthropologist, has continued for a week in the "Morning Post."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's articles have been temperately worded, and his arguments cogent. His opponent, equally courteous, has laboured under the enormous disadvantage of complete ignorance of actual experimentation. As this is the crux of the matter such a debate seems little worth while unless to enlighten the large public who read the "Morning Post," and who may not otherwise see a fair statement of our position. Sir Arthur Keith examined the wax 'gloves' above referred to, and concluded any expert workman could manage to produce them. Mr. Hewat McKenzie replied to this, giving details of the searching test which had been applied to these by the Paris Institut Metapsychique. Many well-known spiritualists researchers have participated in the discussion to which the Morning Post kindly opened its columns.

* * * * *

A new group has recently been formed in England for definite research, called "The National Laboratory of Psychical Research." Mr. Harry Price—now among the prophets—is the main mover, and the group is more or less associated with the London Spiritualist Alliance. There is certainly room for many more workers in the field of Research, and each group will find its own line of work.

* * * * *

The Exhibition of objects of psychic interest at the Caxton Hall in May, organized by the London Spiritualist Alliance, brought together many curious and valuable contributions which hitherto have not seen the light of public day. A great number of visitors were attracted, and we are glad to hear that through the Exhibition and the Bazaar, for which so many worked so devotedly, a substantial sum was raised. The College loaned the "Kluski" wax moulds of materialized hands, and these received a very large share of attention by the Press, probably because they could be handled and considered from the point of view of the moulder, as well as from that of the psychic student. "Apports," direct writings, slate writing, drawings, paintings, intrinsically valuable, do not carry the same weight with our modern journalists. Good notices, and even illustrations of the hands, appeared in various London and provincial papers.

* * * * *

The "American S.P.R. Journal" for May contains a well-illustrated article by Mr. Hereward Carrington, on experiments carried out by Dr. Allerton Cushman and himself at the College in

1922 with the Crewe Circle and with Mrs. Deane. Mr. Carrington gives a very fair account of these experiments, but regards them as inconclusive, though they raise many interesting questions. One paragraph may be of value to those who remember the Price-Hope case, for we understand that some of the principals in that case still hold that Mr. Hope substituted a slide during the experiment. They forget the many other damaging points in the case against the *sitters* and their associates, to which neither the Society for Psychical Research nor Mr. Harry Price have attempted a reply.

Mr. Carrington, also an expert conjurer, says: "In Mr. Price's famous (*sic*) sitting with Hope, there seems to be conclusive evidence that the plate-holder was substituted by someone during the course of the sitting. In my own sittings I am absolutely certain that no such substitution of plate-holders was made. There was no opportunity, and the plates developed turned out always to be those marked by me. Yet the psychic "extras" appeared upon these, my own marked plates. It is evident, therefore, that if any method of fraud were employed on these occasions, it must have been some entirely *new* method, and different from any described in the past."

So it goes on and always the pseudo-scientist must presuppose fraud, and shirk the straight issue of acknowledging supernormal facts.

Later in the long article the writer says: "One curious thing should be noted in connection with all these photographs, obtained through the Crewe Circle and through Mrs. Deane. With the plates used, and under conditions of light present during the sittings, these plates should have been exposed from periods of from five to ten seconds. Yet these mediums often expose their plates for thirty to forty seconds, or even longer, without having the slightest trace of over-exposure. I have spoken to a number of expert photographers regarding this point, but they are unable to account for it."

* * * * *

Mr. Malcolm Bird now occupies the position of research officer of the Boston Society for Psychical Research. The New York Society, under new leadership, appears to wish to press forward with the live present-day issues of the subject arising out of practical investigation. The old order changes giving place to new persons and new methods.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"THIRTY YEARS AMONG THE DEAD."

By Carl A. Wickland, M.D.

(Published by the National Psychological Institute, Los Angeles, U.S.A.)

Price 3 dollars.)

Dr. and Mrs. Wickland and their collaborators have performed a unique service in compiling the records of thirty years' labour of seeking to relieve the suffering of those who have become the victims of their own sensitivity.

The subject of obsession, with which the book deals, is as old as the human race, and the healing of such cases has always required the greatest wisdom on the part of holy men and women, for usually the thing lay beyond the reach of medical science, relating rather to the soul than to the body. These cases lie in the region of abnormal psychology, and as a physician, Dr. Wickland met many such, and felt it was his duty to understand them and to help, till now his entire time is devoted to this particular work.

The causes of obsession are many, but Dr. Wickland particularly warns those who abuse psychic experiments, with the Ouija board and automatic writing particularly. These seem specially culpable, no doubt because they can be practised alone, and the experimenter is fascinated as with a new toy, and deluded that he and he alone is Heaven's own messenger, uses up nerve force, until he has so depleted his resistant powers that he is a helpless automaton in the grip of a strange and often ignorant intelligence, seeking in some way to get contact with earth mortals. Obsession gives as clear a demonstration as anything can of the reality of these intelligences, and the words "secondary personality" by no means explain such attacks. Alcoholism, drug-taking, an overdose of religion, sex troubles, a great fright or unhappiness may produce an obsession, but always it will be found that there has been a serious depletion of nerve force preparatory to such victimization.

In Mrs. Wickland, the doctor found a fine medium, whose "guides" were able to co-operate with him in the healing of such cases, and who explained that if they had the courage to undertake it, Mrs. Wickland could be used as a transfer station to which the obsessing entity could be persuaded to remove and be finally disposed of.

It requires courage and faith of a great order to allow oneself to be used by the murderer, the suicide, and other victims of anger and passion who throng the near psychic plane and assail weak mortals. But Dr. and Mrs. Wickland have both, and assured by their helpers that no harm could come to Mrs. Wickland, they have gone on with work which very few in the whole world will undertake. Their faith has been justified. Mrs. Wickland has suffered in no way by being used for such a purpose.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Mr. Hewat McKenzie have both seen Dr. and Mrs. Wickland and their work. It seems possible to cure some cases almost instantaneously, the spirit sees the reasonableness of the suggestion that he is causing trouble and is only too glad to get a release. Others require many treatments, and the obsessing spirit is made uncomfortable by strong doses of static electricity, and loses grip. The more advanced spirits are always at hand to assist the dispossessed soul, but it would seem to be Dr. Wickland's experience, as it has been others, that the grossness of such obsessions makes the earth help the first that can be rendered.

The reader will see that Dr. and Mrs. Wickland have added an important new chapter to the treatment of the insane, and they urge that more doctors should seek to understand these matters. Psychic knowledge provides the only clue, and not until our physicians realize this will further help come to

many of these border-line cases. Dr. Wickland does not assume that he can help all cases of mental aberration, but only that in a very large number he has found that an invasion by another entity is causing the trouble, and that this invasion can be fought and routed by the use of a psychic sensitive who is unafraid, and protected herself by knowledge and the earnest desire to help the suffering.

Dr. and Mrs. Wickland and others have co-operated in establishing The National Psychological Institute in Los Angeles for the treatment of such cases, a unique work for humanity.

"THE PSYCHICAL PHENOMENA OF SPIRITUALISM: AN HISTORICAL SURVEY."

By Leslie Curnow, B.A. (Two Worlds Publishing Co. Price, 1s.)

Mr. L. Curnow's well-arranged records of various aspects of phenomena are remarkably well adapted not only for the instruction of all students but particularly for those who are seeking to instruct the public. The series appeared in the "Two Worlds," and was widely appreciated, and Mr. Curnow's prolonged and valuable study and collation of psychic facts are now embodied in this practical little volume for the benefit of the Movement.

"IMPRESSIONS FROM THE UNSEEN."

By L. Margery Bazett. (Basil Blackwell. 5s.)

Miss Bazett's previous book "After Death Communications" was appreciated by a circle of readers, who will welcome the honesty and sincerity with which she puts forward the present volume. Sir Wm. Barrett writes a foreword, appreciative of the work Miss Bazett has accomplished.

It seems increasingly strange, however, that Miss Bazett's "guide" should not be able to get into touch with the person with whom an enquirer wishes to communicate without hearing the name, the military rank, and the date of passing. It would be an impossible condition at the College or with any public medium, and we would earnestly ask Miss Bazett now that her mediumship is stabilized to free herself by degrees from this condition, and justify in a fuller measure the evidential matter produced through her mediumship.

"STELLA C."

An account of some original experiments in Psychical Research.
By Harry Price, F.R.N.S., Joint Editor of "Revelations of a Spirit Medium."
(Hurst & Blackett, Ltd. 3s. 6d.)

Mr. Harry Price has placed his experiences with the medium "Stella C" in shape for the general reader in this small volume. Readers of PSYCHIC SCIENCE will remember the résumé of the case, which first appeared in its pages, and will be glad to see Mr. Price's conclusions on the whole interesting matter. It is strange how one researcher after another hails the particular medium who has opened to them the door into this larger world of experimentation as the star of greatest magnitude in the mediumistic world. Mr. Price is tempted in this direction, but, as he is only at the beginning of his career as a psychical investigator, we hope he may meet many others just as wonderful as he proceeds.

It would have been courteous of Mr. Price, in his introduction, had he mentioned the London Spiritualist Alliance, and their address, in full. This Society gave valuable support by providing a room for the séances, and also by supplying the supporting circle with good members.

C. R. Haines, M.A., who writes an introduction, seems to have some knowledge theoretically of the subject, but, judging from some of his remarks, very little practical experience—the first essential for anyone who would say a word in public on Psychic Science.

"THE QUEST" for April contains a valuable article by Miss H. A. Dallas on "The Bearing of Psychological Research on Science and Religion"; and one by S. Elizabeth Hall, M.A., on "Victor Hugo and Table Turning," dealing with the records of experiments made by the famous novelist—who looked upon the matter seriously from a scientific point of view—in Jersey in 1853 and '55, and just made public in a French book recently published in Paris (Libraire Louis Conrad).

The Paris "REVUE METAPHYSIQUE" for March—April records experiments with a medium—M. Ludwig Kahn—who has the power of reading sentences written in folded slips of paper—without even touching these. Prof. Richet, Dr. Osty and others have satisfied themselves as to his genuine power. Mr. and Mrs. Hewat McKenzie met Kahn in London in 1918 and verified his gift, which works much in the same way as that of Prof. Reese of New York.

"THE OCCULT REVIEW" for May has its usual interesting articles and experiences in occultism. The Editor ably reviews "Thirty Years Among the Dead," mentioned above. The June issue contains an article by Mr. Horace Leaf, on "Difficulties of Psychic Communication," which is of interest to students.

"MODERN PSYCHISM."

G. Baseden Butt. (London: Cecil Palmer. 7s. 6d. net.)

The author enters the lists against materialism in theory and practice. He takes the standpoint of the reality and persistence of the self as a spiritual entity and affirms the true definition of personality to be character. Thus thought is the perpetual creator of form, and by its control we create our environment. Codes of ethics are for the most part temporary and illusory, but what is not illusory is our personal attitude towards the morality with which we are brought in contact. Thus good and evil are our teachers, and our destiny carries us onwards towards an ever more direct sensory knowledge of the psychical and spiritual worlds. Mr. Butt reviews all the principal orders of spiritual phenomena as offering proofs of survival. He compares the laws which may be deduced from these with those inherent in the system of theosophy (authoritative or speculative) and concludes his work with a study of psychism in the literature and life of the day. In his introduction he speaks very frankly of the lack of real values he finds in the present-day teachings of official religion, pointing out that we are in an age not merely of unbelief but of ignorance concerning the things of the spirit. We have strayed from religion largely because there is no religion to stray from—no certitude of religious doctrine among the better educated. It is the external witness of Divine power which is chiefly denied. But doubt has also assailed the concept of human personality in which a permanent spiritual nucleus is denied, thus destroying the foundations of altruism and making self-interest in the personal sense the foundation of all action. His book is a useful protest and will be of interest also to enquirers into the comparative values of different lines of psychical research. Automatic writing of a really evidential nature he considers to have furnished the most completely satisfactory proofs of the survival of personality.

"LOVE AND MARRIAGE."

The Esoteric Philosophy of Love and Marriage.

By Dion Fortune. (London: Wm. Rider & Son. 1924. 3s. 6d. net.)

The author addresses his work primarily to those who seek for help in solving the problems of life. The first section of the book gives a brief outline of the esoteric doctrines in general. These, in the East, have developed a great literature, but the Western tradition has lost nearly all its ancient

documents, though it still holds the keys for the seeker. In the East, woman is held inferior to man ; in the West she is often regarded as his superior, being his inspirer and the guardian of his ideals. These contrasted views are reflected in the esoteric methods of each tradition.

The intuitions of all humanity declare that marriage can hold the greatest good in life ; but it is rare to see that intuition justified. The author reviews the various remedies tried by different races, and their failures. The Anglo-Saxon standard of marriage is the highest in the world and the most difficult to achieve. Are we to lower our standards or to try to discover the laws which governed married happiness ? He probes deeply into the esoteric teaching as to the origin of man and the development of the several vehicles which the monad builds for itself and to which it extends its consciousness. The seven-fold nature of these is defined, indicating the growth of personality as a vehicle for the experience of the formless individuality. The first is the Unit of Incarnation ; the last, the Unit of Evolution. The individual grows by successive incarnations, and from the doctrine of Reincarnation arises the esoteric theory of Destiny. Sex, from the esoteric standpoint, is a principle of life on all planes, divine and sacred in its nature and preservative of all that evolution has achieved. Physical sex is its lowest manifestation only, since it is merely concerned with forms and their development. Esoteric science holds that each individual holds in himself both principles of the sex duality ; but the personality, whose life is an incarnation only, has but one aspect in function, the other being latent. The reaction between the two principles is necessary for all creative work, and this polarity of action may lie in individuals, pairs or groups. What we call the subconscious mind is in part not walled within the personality at all. It is part of what is called the group-mind and shares the emotions and ideas of the group. When well-established, this group-mind has a distinct personality of its own. Of this truth, those most prominent in the work of the Church are well aware. In marriage, this relation is narrowed to the reaction between man and wife of opposite polarity, and it demands an interchange which takes from each his painful superfluity, and uses it to supply the other with that which it lacks. But the laws of mating embrace much more than mere physical union, and call for a perfect response on each of the seven planes of being. But this cannot be until each partner has developed all the seven.

The author devotes further chapters to the principles to be held in view as guides to the choice of partners, the errors and abuses to be avoided, the teachings concerning "twin souls," and the uses and intent of asceticism. The cure for all ills and ignorances lies in the acquisition of the wider vision of the soul which will free it from the limitations of the five physical senses and will restore balance at present so palpably lacking in our general views of the sex problems.

ALSO RECEIVED.

"YOGA : A STUDY OF THE MYSTICAL PHILOSOPHY." By J. F. C. Fuller. Wm. Rider & Son, Ltd. 6s.).

"ETHER AND REALITY." By Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S. (Hodder & Stoughton. 3/6.).

TO BE REVIEWED IN NEXT ISSUE.

"MARGERY THE MEDIUM." By J. Malcolm Bird. (Small, Maynard & Co. \$4.15 by mail, Boston, U.S.A.).

"THE FACULTY OF COMMUNION." By The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton. (Longmans, Green & Co., D.B.E. 4s. 6d.).

"BEAR WITNESS." By a King's Counsel. (Hutchinson. 4s. 6d.).

"MORE THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH." By Robert Blatchford. (Methuen. 3/6.).

THE COLLEGE FOUNDATION TRUST FUND.

READERS are referred to the April issue of PSYCHIC SCIENCE for a detailed account of the Trust Fund, provided to meet any deficiency which may be made by the College during the next three years from August 1, 1924, and of which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Mrs. St. Clair Stobart and Mr. H. C. Scofield are trustees.

To encourage members and those interested in upholding such a centre for psychic investigation and instruction to support this appeal, the following honorary appointments have been offered :

Life Governors	... £200	Life Members	... £50
Life Patrons	... £100	Life Associates	... £25

An excellent response has been made to the original appeal, but it is felt wise to keep the matter before members and readers, who, from time to time, may feel able to identify themselves with the effort, either by taking up one of the Honorary Appointments or moving from one to another. The note on the inside of the outer cover indicates how generous the response has been.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	£2,586	1	0
Lady Loyd (Life Associate)	5	0	0
Major Marriott (Life Associate)	5	0	0
<i>New Contributions :</i>			
The Viscountess Grey of Falloden	20	0	0
Capt. Frost	1	1	0
Mr. E. M. Preston	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Saunders	5	0	0
Mrs. Hall Smith	5	0	0
	<u>£2,632</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

The contributions under the honorary appointments may be spread over three years.

Forms of Appeal, dealing fully with the matter, can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

Cheques should be made payable to "The Trustees, Foundation Trust Fund," and endorsed Midland Bank, Ltd., Notting Hill Gate Branch, W. 11.

The College Library.

By the Librarian.

NOTE. Will all members kindly read with care.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY is excellently equipped with the best books that have ever been written on Psychic Science, and new books are added as they are published. It is available as a Loan and Reference Library to all members and Associates in Great Britain.

It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Hewat McKenzie, in 1920, purchased a considerable number of books belonging to Sir William Crookes to form the nucleus of the College Library, adding also a large number belonging to themselves, and purchasing others as they were available. Mrs. Florence Everett gave a very kind contribution of books, and Miss A. V. Earle and Mr. W. S. Hendry loaned a considerable number. The latter two loans have been returned and replaced largely, so that the Library is now an excellent College asset, numbering about one thousand five hundred volumes. It is hoped within the year to issue a new catalogue.

Like all Libraries, however well cared for, it suffers from the loss of valuable books, and as the books are only issued to members I must ask them to very kindly examine their shelves to see whether any of the following are reposing there. Books are so easily laid on one side or even handed to others to read, and forgotten; so I have no hesitation in asking members to take some trouble over this.

The following are missing from the Library, and some of them are quite valuable.

LIST OF BOOKS MISSING FROM THE LIBRARY.

"The Nurseries of Heaven"	...	...	...	...	G. Vale Owen
"The Magic Staff"	...	...	...	...	A. J. Davis
"Teachings of Love"	...	...	...	...	M.E.
"More Rays of the Dawn"	...	...	...	...	Rachel Fox
"Proofs of the Truth of Spiritualism"	...	...	...	...	Henslow
"Evenings at Home in Spiritual Séances"	...	...	...	...	Miss Houghton
"Invisible Helpers"	...	...	...	...	C. W. Leadbeater
"Clairvoyance"	...	...	...	...	C. W. Leadbeater
"What is Theosophy?"	...	...	...	...	W. R. Old
"Spirit Teachings"	...	...	...	...	M.A. (Oxon)
"The Wrong End of Religion"	...	...	...	...	Rita
"What Life in the Spirit World Really Is"	...	...	...	...	...
"In Tune With the Infinite" (2 vols.)	...	...	...	...	R. Waldo Trine
"Album of Leading Spiritualists"	...	...	...	...	...
"Looking Forward"	...	...	...	...	Anon.
"A Message to Earth"	...	...	...	...	Anonymous
"The Spiritualist" (Vols. X, XI)	...	...	...	...	...
"The Penetralia"	...	...	...	...	A. J. Davis
"Views of Our Heavenly Home"	...	...	...	...	...
"Nature's Divine Revelations"	...	...	...	...	A. J. Davis

"Immortality"	Various
"The Early Days of Theosophy in Europe"	Sinnett
"Medical Psychology and Psychical Research"	T. W. Mitchell
"Everyman and the Infinite"	L. C. Beckett
"My Method"	E. Coué
"Modern Spiritualism"	W. H. Evans

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Members may like to know that the following are now available :

"Names and Their Numbers"	M. L. Ahmad
"The Company of Avalon"	F. Bligh Bond
"Impressions from the Unseen"	L. Margery Bazett
"Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism"	L. Curnow
"Jeanne D'Arc, Medium"	Leon Denis (<i>in French</i>)
"Memories and Adventures"	A. Conan Doyle
"Esoteric Philosophy of Love and Marriage"	Dion Fortune
"Yoga"	J. F. C. Fuller
"Life Symbols as related to Sex Symbolism"	E. E. Goldsmith
"Concentration and Character Building"	Dorothy Grenside
"From Agnosticism to Belief"	J. Arthur Hill
"The Way of Attainment"	Sydney T. Klein
"Letters from One Who Knows"	M.
"Progression of Marmaduke"	Flora More
"Paul and Albert"	G. Vale Owen
"The Secret of Ancient Egypt"	E. C. Palmer
"Knowledge of the Higher Worlds and its Attainment"	Rudolph Steiner
"Phantoms of the Dawn"	Violet Tweedale
"The Coming Light"	M. Bruce Wallace
"Thirty Years Among the Dead"	Dr. Wickland (U.S.A.)
"Psychic Science" (1924)	The College
"Stella C——"	Harry Price
"The Faculty of Communion"	Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton
"Bear Witness"	By a King's Counsel

THE QUEST.

A Quarterly Review.

Edited by G. R. S. MEAD, B.A.

Annual Subscription 12s. post free. Single Copies 3s.3d. post free.

Vol. XVI.	JULY, 1925.	No. 4.
-----------	-------------	--------

The Fitness of a Philosopher ...	G. HANUMATHA RAO.
The Maori Lore House ...	H. C. CORRANCE.
The Beginnings of Modern Thought	DAVID H. WILSON.
The Dionysian Fire Baptism in the	
“Pistis Sophia” ...	ROBERT EISLER
Instinct and Immortality ...	KATHARINE M. WILSON.
Some very early Readings in the	
Apocalypse ...	THE EDITOR.
The Problem of Shakespeare's Sonnets	R. L. EAGLE.
Human Progress ...	J. REEVES.
Education and Rhythmic Movement	E. JAKUES-DALCROZE.
Beauty for Ashes ...	JAMES S. MARSHALL
The Song of the Lightless ...	CLOUDESLEY BRERETON.
Sleeping Out on the Quantocks ...	F. H. A. ENGLEHEART.

Reviews and Notices.

JOHN M. WATKINS,

21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 2.

THE ROSE MIRACULOUS

No. VI.

OF THE “GLASTONBURY SCRIPTS.”

BEING the story of the Coming of Joseph of Arimathea to Britain, bearing with him the Blood of Christ, the mystic Sangreal; and of the founding of the first Christian Church, at Glaston (A.D.47 *circa*). For the first time in this beautiful story, the Legend of the Sangreal and its miraculous virtues appears in a coherent form, such as will appeal strongly to all Christian readers and lovers of the Romance traditions of Glastonbury—our English Jerusalem.

To be had on application to the Secretary, The Scriptorium, Abbot's Leigh, Glastonbury. Price 1s. 6d. net (post free 1s. 8d.) Nos. VII and VIII also ready. Nos. III, IV and V still in stock. Prices, III, IV, VI and VIII, post free 1s. 8d. Nos. V and VII, 1s. net, post free 1s. 2d. (Nos. III and VII, *Life of St. Hugh of Avalon*; No. IV, *Life of Aylnoth of Glaston*; No. V, *Vision of the Grail*; No. VIII, *Joseph of Arimathea and the Druids*.)

“‘THE ROSE MIRACULOUS.’ No claim is made for the authenticity of the story, which Mr. BLIGH BOND submits as literature in this booklet of 32 pages. . . . It has been put by him in metrical form, and those who find they cannot accept it as pure history or acknowledge the authority of its source will at least find the old legend in beautiful form.”—“Western Gazette.”

COLLEGE INFORMATION.

For Lectures and Classes for Autumn Term, see new Syllabus, ready September.

OUIJA BOARD AND AUTOMATIC WRITING. Miss G. D. CUMMINS.
PSYCHIC PHOTOGRAPHY: THE CREWE CIRCLE visit the College at intervals.

DIRECT VOICE AND TRUMPET. Mrs. BLANCHE COOPER.

TRANCE MEDIUMSHIP. Mrs. BARKEL. Private Appointments.

PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT CLASSES. Mrs. BARKEL.

PSYCHOMETRY AND AURA READING. Miss GRACE COLLYNS.

CLAIRVOYANCE. Mrs. VICKERS.

PHYSICAL PHENOMENA. The College is visited from time to time by important mediums, demonstrating various phases. Private intimation of these visits is made to members.

All applications for appointments to be made to the Hon. Sec., at the College.

Conditions of Membership of the College.

All applications for membership should be made on the College forms provided for the purpose. These should be accompanied by suitable references, and privilege is reserved to accept same.

The membership is limited to 500 members, so that adequate attention can be given to individual needs, and the names and addresses of members are not published.

TOWN MEMBERS	Entrance Fee -	-	-	1 Guinea.
	Yearly Subscription -	-	-	3 Guineas.
COUNTRY MEMBERS	Entrance Fee -	-	-	1 Guinea.
	Yearly Subscription -	-	-	2 Guineas.
ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP	Entrance Fee -	-	-	1 Guinea.
	Yearly Subscription -	-	-	1 Guinea.
FOREIGN MEMBERSHIP	Entrance Fee -	-	-	1 Guinea.
	Yearly Subscription -	-	-	1 Guinea.

Where more than one member of a family becomes a member the entrance fee for the second member is relaxed, and for such member the Town yearly subscription is fixed at 2 guineas and the Country at 1½ guineas.

Discontinuance of Membership should be notified in writing to the Hon. Secretary at least three months before the close of the financial year, July 31st, otherwise members must be held responsible for the following year's membership.

Members may join at any time of the year by payment of current quarter's fee and entrance fee. The College will be closed during August and first fortnight in September for general work. No liability is incurred by members towards the College beyond the Entrance Fee and Annual Subscription, and such classes and demonstrations as they may attend. Cheques and Money Orders for fees or donations should be made payable to the Hon. Secretary, Barbara McKenzie.

WHY THE BRITISH COLLEGE MERITS YOUR SUPPORT AS A MEMBER.

BECAUSE it is the only place in Britain where the ordinary member can carry out varied experiments under good conditions, and can consider and compare them with the experiences of others.

BECAUSE it provides classes for wise instruction in psychic development, and possesses a large and up-to-date loan Library on psychical subjects.

BECAUSE without such a centre and its due support the subject will suffer under the over critical and unduly limited methods of one body, or lose in the general mass of unrecorded matter of other Societies that sane and careful attention which the College embodies in records published in its valuable Journal.

OTHER GREAT SCIENCES which do not mean so much to human life as Psychic Science have ample means provided by interested students.

Give the College steady support by Town, Country or Associate Membership, so that the work can go forward unimpeded.

THE PSYCHIC BOOKSHOP AND LIBRARY.

MANAGER: R. G. Monier Williams.

Only books which deal with psychic matters will be stocked,
but any books may be ordered.

Circulating Library **2/6** per month. Books sent by post at
small extra expense.

It is occasionally possible for the Bookshop, by buying large quantities cheap, to pass on the reduction to the public. At present Schrenck-Notzing's "Materialisations," which were issued originally at 35/-, can be sent post free for **19/-**; Hill's Psychic Investigations and "Man is a Spirit," published at 14/6 the two, are reduced to **9/-** post free. Doyle's three books of Psychic Travel, Australia and two American tours, published at £1 13 6, for **£1 1 0**.

ABBAY HOUSE, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

